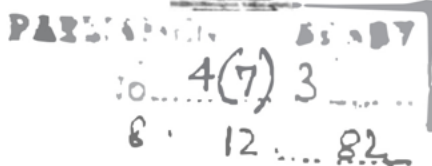


Fifth Series Vol. XXXVIII, No. 33

Tuesday, April 9, 1974
Chaitra 19, 1896 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Tenth Session)



(Vol. XXVIII contains Nos. 31 to 40)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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CONTENTS

No. 33—Tuesday, April 9, 1974/Chaitra 19, 1896 (Saka)

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions :

*Starred Questions Nos. 607, 608, 610, 613, 617, 614 to 616, 618 and 620 1—34

Short Notice Question No. 7 35—48

Written Answers to Questions :

Starred Questions Nos. 611, 612, 619, 621 to 626 48—54

Unstarred Questions Nos. 6064 to 6123, 6126 to 6165, 6168 to 6186 and 6188 to 6228 54—194

Re. Alleged irregular allotment of land in Delhi 195—98

Re. Inaccuracy in Minister's statement on alleged bayonet charge by R.P.F. Personnel at Lakhisarai Railway Station 198—212

Papers laid on the Table 212—14

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—
Thirty- ninth Report 214

Public Accounts Committee—
Hundred and Third Report 214

Matters under Rule 377 214—21

(i) Irregular allotment of land in Delhi 214—19

(ii) Reported attack on Shri Nathuram Mirdha's house at Jodhpur 219—21

Personal Explanation by Minister 221—24

(Shri I. K. Gujral) 222—24

*The sign +marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member

Demands for Grants, 1974-75—

Ministry of Education and Social Welfare & Department of Culture 225

Shri Madhuryya Halder	225—32
Shri Sudhakar Pandey	232—43
Shri R. V. Bade	243—252
Shri Bibhuti Mishra	252—65
Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha	265—70
Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami	270—75
Shri Madhu Limaye	275—82
Prof. Narain Chand Parashar	282—88
Shri G. C. Dixit	289—91
Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri	292—95
Shri P. V. G. Raju	295—98
Shri Y. S. Mahajan	298—303
Shri C. K. Chandrappan	303—312
Shri Jagannath Mishra	312—16
Shri Rudra Pratap Singh	316—20
Shri Ramkanwar	320—22
Shri B. R. Shukla	322—25
Shri Shivnath Singh	325—32
Shri C. H. Mohamed Koya	332—37
Dr. G. S. Melkote	337—39
Shri Arvind Netam	339—48
Shri Krishna Chandra Pandey	348

LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, April 9, 1974/Chaitra 19,
1896 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

गोरखपुर (उ० प्र०) में ताप बिजलीघर
की स्थापना

*607. श्री राम सूरत प्रसाद . क्या
सिन्हाई और बिद्युत् मंत्री या जनाने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के गोरखपुर
जनपद में एक चार सौ मेगावाट का ताप
बिजली घर सहजनवा के पास स्थापित करने
का विचार है, और

(ख) यदि हा तो इस बारे में कितनी
प्रगति हुई है ?

सिन्हाई और बिद्युत् मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र
बन्स) (क) और (ख). उत्तर प्रदेश
के पूर्वी क्षेत्र में बिद्युत की बढ़ती
हुई मांग को पूरा करने के लिए राज्य बिजली
बोर्ड ने गोरखपुर क्षेत्र में 400 मेगावाट की
प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता वाले एक ताप बिद्युत
केन्द्र की स्थापना के लिए विभिन्न प्रस्तावों
215 LS-2

2

पर विचार किया है । बिद्युत केन्द्र की
स्थापना के लिए बहुत से संभव स्थलों
के अध्ययन किये गये थे और उन में एक
ऐसा स्थल गोरखपुर के पश्चिम में लगभग
25 किलोमीटर पर सहजानवा में था ।
इस अध्ययन के परिणामस्वरूप यह मन्तव्य
हुआ था कि सहजानवा का स्थल उपयुक्त
न होगा ।

श्री राम सूरत प्रसाद अध्यक्ष महोदय,
सब से पहले तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि-
सहजनवा गोरखपुर से 25 किलोमीटर की
दूरी पर नहीं बल्कि 15 किलोमीटर की
दूरी पर है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर
प्रदेश राज्य बिद्युत बोर्ड ने गोरखपुर क्षेत्र में
इस ताप बिजली घर को बनाने के लिए
किन किन विभिन्न प्रस्तावों पर विचार
किया था तथा वे कौन कौन से नये सम्भव
स्थल हैं जिन का अध्ययन किया गया तथा
सहजनवा में बनाने में क्या कठिनाई अनुभव
हुई ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र बन्स : सब से पहले
उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सितम्बर, 1971 में
सहजनवा में यह कारखाना बनाने का एस्टीमेट
भेजा था । इस पर सी० डब्ल्यू० पी० सी०
ने उन को लिखा कि इस में कुछ तथ्यों की
आवश्यकता है, कुछ और जांच करने की
आवश्यकता है । उस के बाद उत्तर प्रदेश

सरकार ने इस काम के लिए कन्सल्टेंट्स एम्पाइन्ट किये, जिन्होंने 6 साइट्स का अध्ययन किया। वे साइट्स हैं—

1. गोरखपुर (रामगढ़ ताल के दक्षिण किनारे पर) ;
2. सहजनवा
3. दोहरीघाट
4. अयोध्या शहर
5. राउनाही पश्चिम स्टेशन
6. महरीपुर पश्चिम स्टेशन।

अन्तिम तीनों फंडाबाद जिले में आते हैं। इन छहों स्थानों का निरीक्षण और अध्ययन किया गया।

सहजनवा के लिए मिट्टी निकालने का कारण यह था, सहजनवा से ऊपर राप्ती नदी में एक बराज (बध) बनाने की योजना है, जिस की वजह से पानी कम आयेगा और पानी के कम आने से इस तरह का काम करना नहीं बन सकता है—इसी को ध्यान में रखा गया है।

श्री राम सूरन प्रसाद : मैं जना चाहता हूँ कि अन्तिम रूप से किस स्थान पर इस नाल बिजनी पर को बनाये का निर्णय लिया गया है ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र शर्मा : अभी अन्तिम रूप से निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है। अभी तो उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार कन्सल्टेंट्स की रिपोर्ट का अध्ययन कर रही है, उस के बाद वे केन्द्र की लिखित तब कोई अन्तिम निर्णय लिया जायेगा।

श्री कमल मिश्र बलुकर : बिहार के बुलन्दशहर में एक चर्नल पावर स्टेशन खोलने की सम्भावना थी . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बिहार का प्रश्न नहीं है।

श्री कमल मिश्र बलुकर : मैं यही जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस के विषय में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह रिलेवेंट नहीं है।

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे अध्यक्ष महोदय, सहज वा मेरी कस्टीव्यूनी का गाँव है जिस को लो-नाम कह कर विद्युत घर की योजना को वहाँ से हटाने का प्रयत्न हो रहा है। उस के बगल में महावीर जूट मिल सहजनवा में स्थित है, जहाँ आज से नहीं मदियों से काम हो रहा है। वग माननीय मंत्री जी इस बात पर विचार करें कि वहाँ के भूतपूर्व जमींदार, जिन की जमीन विद्युतीकरण में आ रही है, अधिकारियों पर जायज और नाजयत दबाव डाल कर उस के स्थान को हटाना चाहते हैं ? क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को मालूम है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के माननीय मुख्य मंत्री, श्री त्रैलोक्य नन्दन बहुगुणा ने स्वयं सहजनवा जाकर इस बात का ऐलान किया था कि वे विद्युतीकरण को उसी स्थान पर बनायें, 25 हजार जनता के सामने ऐलान किया था ? क्या आप इस बात की जाच कर लेंगे और उस के बाद विद्युतीकरण उसी स्थान पर बनाने की योजना बनायेंगे ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पंत : मैंने यह तो नहीं कहा है कि वहां जमीन नीची है। मैंने तो यह कहा था कि धरमपुर के पास राप्ती नदी पर एक बांध बनाने का सुझाव था जिस की वजह से सहजनवा तक राप्ती नदी में पानी की कमी होगी और उस से कूलिंग-वाटर की आवश्यकता पूरी नहीं होगी, इस लिए धरमपुर पावर स्टेशन वहां नहीं बनाया जा सकता। यह रिपोर्ट यू० पी० गर्वनमेंट ने अपने कन्सल्टेंट के अध्ययन के आधार पर भेजी है।

जहां तक अन्य बात का सम्बन्ध है—उस की सूचना हम उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को भेज देंगे ताकि वे अपना निर्णय लेते वक़्त उस पर विचार कर लें।

श्री मधु त्रिभूषे : बिजली के अभाव के कारण गोरखपुर इलाके में जो रेलवे का वर्कशॉप है उर्वरक का कारखाना है, चीनी के कारखाने हैं, क्या उन के उत्पादन पर कोई असर पड़ा है, यदि पड़ा है तो नया बिजली केन्द्र तैयार होने तक बिजली की सप्लाई करने के बारे में सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो एक खास बिजली घर के बारे में है, आप अपने सवाल में उस से आगे कहां चले गये ?

श्री मधु त्रिभूषे : वह स्थान बिजली केन्द्र से सम्बन्ध रखता है।

श्री सरजू पांडे : गोरखपुर जनपद में 400 मेगावाट का बिजली घर बनाने का प्रस्ताव सरकार के पास है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस में जनपद कहां से आ गया।

श्री सरजू पांडे : यह इस में लिखा हुआ है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि बिजली की कमी को देखते हुए पांचवीं पंच वर्षीय योजना में सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए कहां कहां बिजली घर बनाने जा रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल यहां नहीं उठता। आप इस के लिए अलग से सवाल दीजिए।

श्री सरजू पांडे : सारा गोरखपुर बन्द है—इसी लिए मैं यह सवाल पूछ रहा था।

Payment of construction and generation allowance to project engineers of Badarpur Thermal Station

+

*608. SHRI R. S. PANDEY:
SHRI RAM PRAKASH:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased state:

(a) whether project engineers of Badarpur Thermal Power Station are paid construction and generation allowances as are paid to their counterparts in other power projects; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) It has been decided to pay a "Special Construction Allowance for Badarpur" to the technical staff employed on construction and a Generation Allowance to the technical staff employed on operation and maintenance of the Badarpur thermal Power Station.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : मेरा ख्याल है मैंने जो यह प्रश्न पूछा है उसके बाद ही यह निर्णय लिया गया है। निर्णय ले लिया, अच्छा किया और पेमेन्ट करने का निर्णय आपने ठीक लिया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या बदरपुर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन से बिजली उत्पादन की जितनी अपेक्षा की गई थी वह अपेक्षा पूरी नहीं हुई और क्या यह सही नहीं है कि सरकार और इंजीनियर तथा इंजीनियर और कर्मचारियों के बीच में रिफ्ट है जिसके कारण उत्पादन में कमी हुई? यदि कमी हुई है तो इस सम्बन्ध में आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं?

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : जहां तक बदरपुर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन का सवाल है, वहां पर इंजीनियरों की वजह से उत्पादन में कमी नहीं हुई है बल्कि जब कोई भी थर्मल पावर स्टेशन चालू किया जाता है तो उसमें 3-4 महीने का समय लगता है स्टैबलाइज करने में और इस लिहाज से वहां के जो इंजीनियर या दूसरे कर्मचारी हैं उन्होंने इसमें काफी सहयोग दिया है तथा उत्तरी भारत में जो बिजली की कमी है उसमें इसके चालू होने से तथा अच्छी तरह से जेनरेशन होने से काफी मदद मिली है।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : मैंने जो वहां के इंजीनियर्स और मैनेजमेन्ट के बीच में रिफ्ट के सम्बन्ध में सवाल किया था उस पर यदि कुछ प्रकाश डालें तो अच्छा होगा।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : बदरपुर में किसी रिफ्ट का सवाल पैदा नहीं हुआ है।

श्री राम प्रकाश : बदरपुर के लिए आपने अच्छा फैसला किया है लेकिन क्या दूसरी स्टेट्स के लिए जिनमें पंजाब और हरियाणा शामिल हैं उनके इंजीनियर्स और टेक्निकल स्टाफ के लिए भी ऐसा फैसला किया है?

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : दूसरे राज्यों में इस सम्बन्ध में क्या फैसला करना है उस पर वहां की राज्य सरकारों को विचार करने का अधिकार है।

श्री राम प्रकाश : क्या पंजाब और हरियाणा के जो थर्मल पावर स्टेशन्स हैं उनका भी मामला आपके जेरे गौर है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने एक प्रश्न कर लिया है। सेक्रेटरी मेम्बर एक ही सवाल कर सकता है।

Offshore oil exploration by Oil India Limited in collaboration with a British Company

+

*610. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Oil India Limited, a joint venture of the Union Government and the Burmah Oil Company, have proposed to go in for offshore exploration for crude in collaboration with a British Company; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): (a) and (b). No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: May I know whether they propose to go in for off-shore exploration in collaboration with any other foreign Company?

MR. SPEAKER: It was a very specific question, whether Oil India Limited, a joint venture of the Union Government and the Burmah Oil Company propose to have any collaboration with a British Company. The Minister has replied that there is no such proposal.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: In reply to a number of questions and discussions earlier, I had said that the negotiations are going on with some foreign Companies.

Advance project report on Lower Periyar and Perinjakutty Hydro-Electric Schemes of Kerala

*613. **SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Working Group of Power has recommended the Lower Periyar and Perinjakutty Hydro-Electric Schemes for advance action during Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the State of Kerala as well as the entire Southern States will face serious difficulties on account of power shortage, if these schemes are not taken up;

(c) whether the advance project report on these Schemes has already been furnished to Central Water and Power Commission in 1973; and

(d) whether Government intend to go through the matter afresh to revise the outlay for advance action on these schemes during the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (c). The Working Group on Power in the Planning Commission

has recommended the Lower Periyar and Perinjakutty Hydro Electric Schemes for advance action during the 5th Plan so that their benefits become available in the Sixth Plan period. No project reports on these schemes have however been submitted for sanction so far by the State Government and only a preliminary project report is available with the Central Water and Power Commission. Studies indicate that, while Kerala would be having surplus power at the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan, the other States in the Southern Region may not have adequate power to meet the anticipated demands. If additional schemes are not taken up during the Fifth Five Year Plan to meet the growing demands during the Sixth Five Year Plan, Kerala also might be faced with power shortage during the later part of the Sixth Plan period.

(d) The plan outlays for advance action in the power sector may have to be reviewed from time to time in the light of progress of the Fifth Plan Projects and availability of resources.

MR. SPEAKER: Question 617 is also a similar one. We can take them up together. You can answer that also.

Generation of power in Kerala

*617. **SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from Kerala for further generation of power in the State; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Installed capacity (MW)	Estimated cost Rs. crores	Action taken
1	Idikk Hydro Electric Project Stage—II.	3x130	11 58	Sanctioned for implementation during the V Plan
2	Silent Valley Hydro Electric Scheme.	3x40	24 88	
3	Idamalavar Hydro Electric Scheme.	2x37 5	18 75	
4	Kerala Bhavani Multi-purpose Project	2x50	12 25	Schemes involve inter-State aspects with Tamil Nadu which need to be sorted out before these can be considered for sanction
5	Mannthody Multipurpose Project	4x50	16 12	
6	Pandiyar-Punnappuzha Hydro Electric Project	2x35	11 22	* Scheme report under scrutiny in the Central Water & Power Commission
7	Kakkad Sabarimalai Tail Race Hydro Electric Project	2x35	15 68	Revised scheme report under scrutiny in the Central Water & Power Commission.
8	Idikk Hydro Electric Scheme, Stage III	No additional Capacity envisaged but it will contribute towards energy	4 10	Replies to Central Water & Power Commission comments sent in December, 1973 on the revised scheme are awaited from Kerala authorities

SHRI M M JOSEPH I would like to know from the hon Minister what is the total outlay for advance action on these schemes.

SHRI K C PANT Rs 5 crores

SHRI M M JOSEPH Is it not too inadequate for such big schemes?

SHRI K C PANT That is only for advance action, it is not for the scheme themselves.

SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN May I know whether the Central Government have been requested by the State Government to pose the Silent Valley Hydro-Electric Scheme for aid assistance from friendly countries, especially from Canada and

if so, what action has been taken in this regard?

SHRI K C. PANT So far as these two schemes are concerned, as I said earlier, the only decision so far is that advance action should be taken during the Fifth Plan. A small amount of money has been set apart for advance action during the Fifth Plan. The project reports have not been received yet for the purpose scrutiny and sanction by the CWPC. So, it is at a preliminary stage. After the project reports are received, they will be scrutinised by the CWPC, and at that stage all relevant factors about financing, etc could be considered.

SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Even the project report is

pending sanction by the planning Commission or the CWPC. May I know how much time it will take for early commencement and execution of these projects alongwith the projects already cleared?

SHRI K. C. PANT: It is a little premature to answer exactly when the projects will start and when they will end, because even the project reports have not been received yet formally for purposes of sanction. The State Government will have to finalise the project reports and send them to the Centre, and I think, till that is done, it is very premature for me to say when the projects will end and start giving the benefit.

So far as the other schemes are concerned, three schemes have already been sanctioned for benefit during the Fifth Plan—the Idikki Hydro Electric Project Stage-II, the Silent Vally Hydro Electric Scheme and the Idamalayar Hydro Electric Scheme. In the statement given in reply to the hon. Member's question, I have listed all the eight schemes and the different stages of processing at which they are at present.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Sir, in the statement the hon. Minister has stated about Kerala-Bhavani multi-purpose project and Mannanthody multi-purpose project. Both these schemes are pending decision because there is inter State water dispute regarding the river where the projects are to be constructed. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how long this will take for the Government to take a final decision? How long will they take to make up their mind to come to a final decision on the inter-State water disputes? I want to know whether it is a fact that in the same river, Karnataka State, has been allowed to construct the Kabini project which is almost in a stage of completion, whereas these two projects of Kerala have been denied even a preliminary sanction. It is not a case of clear discrimination against Kerala in the name

of inter-State water disputes? That is one question. Secondly, considering the answer given to the question put by Shri M. M. Joseph, (Question No. 613) I want to know this. The hon. Minister has stated that there is likely to be power shortage in southern States and in Kerala also there can be power shortage if more schemes are not commissioned. I want to know whether all the projects submitted by the Kerala Government will be cleared soon so that power generation could be done speedily in Kerala which will help the entire country.

SHRI K. C. PANT: On the first question, we shall have to see to what extent we can help in expediting the agreement between the two States so that the clearance of these projects is possible. That is all I would like to say at this moment. So far as the second part is concerned there are schemes in Kerala and other States also in the southern region. We see the region as a whole. We also see the position in each of the States. So far as the position of Kerala is concerned, during the Fifth plan there is not likely to be any shortage in Kerala, that is the present projection. It is only towards the end of the Sixth Plan that shortage is likely to arise. Even so, because these are hydro-electric schemes, we have to take into account the long gestation period and take advance action for projects coming up the second half of the Sixth Plan. That is taken into account. Idikki Stage I is progressing. I have given names of these three projects and the others which are under scrutiny.

Cancellation of Trains due to Agitation by Railway Guards.



*614 DR. RANEN SEN:

SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of trains on all the Railway zones cancelled during

the recent agitation by the Railway Guards;

(b) how far cancellation of trains has affected the normal supply position of essential commodities in the country; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) to (c). A total of 144 passenger trains and 1452 Goods trains were cancelled on Indian Railways during the recent 'Work to Rule' agitation by the Railway Guards.

By and large the normal supply position of essential commodities in the country was maintained. However, there was slight dislocation on the South Eastern Railway.

The strike has since been called off and the Guards have come back on duty.

DR. RANEN SEN: Is it a fact that the railway guards through their Council have been agitating for removal of certain of their grievances and that these have been given to the railway authorities and it was known to the railway authorities what were the grievances which have been agitating their minds? If so, may I know why the Government took so much time to have talk with the Railway Guards Council and then come to a conclusion which ultimately pacified them? What is the reason for this delay which resulted in the near cancellation of 1452 goods trains causing serious trouble and suffering to the common man in the country?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: It is true that the railway guards have been raising these issues from time to time. All these issues were not in concrete form before 10th when they went on 'Work to Rule' agitation. And within six days the matter was settled.

DR. RANEN SEN: May I know whether it is a fact that in the Eastern and South-Eastern Railways at least certain goods trains were run without the help of the Guards. If so, may I know whether the Railway Board or the Railway Ministry has approved of this action taken by the Eastern and S.E. Railways?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: No goods trains could run without the Guards! However, relaxation is permissible.

श्री श्रीकृष्ण ब्रजबाबू : क्या मंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि बाल्टीर डिब्बे के प्रन्तर्गत रायपुर में 15 दिन से एक भी मालगाड़ी नहीं चल रही है ? यह एस० ई० रेलवे में आता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय सारी मालगाड़ियों का उन्हें क्या पता है ?

श्री श्रीकृष्ण ब्रजबाबू : अभी भी नहीं चल रही है ।

MR. SPEAKER: That was a very general question

SHRI K. MALLANNA: Ma, I know from the Minister what is the reason for the cancellation of passenger and goods trains? In view of the fact that the strike has since been called off and the guards have come back to duty, may I know, in this context,

how many trains have resumed their running and, to what extent, has it helped in the movement of essential commodities?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: All those trains that have been cancelled because of Guards' 'Work to Rule' agitation have now resumed their normal services.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Sir, the first paragraph of the Minister's statement speaks about the recent 'Work to rule' agitation while the last paragraph speaks about the strike. May I know the difference between 'Work to Rule agitation' and 'strike'? How is it that the people's agitation for work to rule is tantamount to strike? May I know further, whether the Government are also going into the question of changing the rules so that people may work according to rules and that there is no strike?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: 'Work to Rule' is a newly coined phrase. It exactly means stoppage of work.

श्री छटस बिहारी बाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, क्या यह सच नहीं है कि जिन नियमों से रेल चलती हैं वह नियम पुराने पड़ चुके हैं अगर उन के अनुसार काम किया जायेगा तो काम नहीं हो सकता है और इसलिए रेलवे प्रशासन अपने कर्मचारियों को नियम से बाहर जा कर काम करने के लिए मजबूर करता है; और जब नियम के अनुसार काम करते हैं तो काम नहीं होता है। तो क्या बर्क टु रूल यह जुर्म है? क्या नियम के अनुसार काम करना जुर्म है? क्या सरकार नियमों को बदलने के लिए विचार करेगी?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : नियमों में भी कुछ परिवर्तन करने की जरूरत है। लेकिन जो नियम बने हुए हैं उन के मुताबिक

काम अब तक चल रहा था, एक ही दिन में वह कैसे बरबाद हो गये? तो उन को तो कोई न कोई बहाना काम बन्द करने के लिए चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब एक मेम्बर हाजिरी लगवा कर चला जाये तो वह सारे देश का काम सभसा जाता है।

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: We want the Railways to be an absolutely ideal employer. Is it true, from the figures that have been given by the Minister, that as many as 144 passenger trains and 1,452 goods trains had to be cancelled in this very critical phase of our economy? And may I know from the Minister whether it is correct also that this indiscipline in the railway is growing on account of the soft pedalling by the people towards the employees firstly and secondly, in the garb of 'Work to Rule', misuse is sought to be made rampant for which sufficient disciplinary action is not taken? If it is so, what is the reaction of the Railways?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: The hon. Member has praised the railways for their being an ideal employer. We would certainly like to be an ideal employer. Also, we have to deal with certain situations without compromising the discipline in railways.

श्री नाबूराम अहिरवार : क्या यह सही है कि गार्ड्स के कायदे में यह भी लिखा है कि अगर 10 मिनट तक कोई गाडी के लिए स्टेशन पर सिगनल न हो तो रेलगाडी खड़ी रहे और गार्ड को चाहिए कि 300 मीटर पर जा कर पटाखे रखे और जब तक वह लौट कर आये तब तक सिगनल डाउन हो

जाये। किन्तु जब तक गाई पटाखे रख कर वापिस न आए तब तक गाड़ी नहीं चल सकती। जब तक गाई वापिस आता है तब तक सिगनल फिर अप हो जाता है। बीना के पास एक स्टेशन पर 8 घण्टे गाड़ी खड़ी रही क्योंकि जब तक गाई पटाखे रखने जाये तब तक सिगनल डाउन हो जाता था और जब तक लौट कर आये तब तक सिगनल अप हो जाता था। तो हेम विपम को आप क्यों नहीं बदलने हैं ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : इस से यह बात साफ हो गई कि गाई अगर चाहे तो, बावजूद इस के कि कानून है, वह गाड़ी को रोक सकता है, उस को चलने नहीं दे सकता है।

श्री नरसिंह नारयण पांडे : आज रेलवे की विभिन्न क्वांटिटी के लोगों ने वर्कटू रूल पर चलने की एक प्रक्रिया शुरू कर दी है। तो क्या माननीय मंत्री जी इस बात पर विचार करेंगे कि जितने ट्रेड यूनियन के लीडर्स हैं, आज की विपम परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए, उन्हें बुला कर उन से बातचीत करेंगे ? वे कोई इस तरह की कान्फ्रेंस करेंगे जिस से जो एंजीनेयर्स हैं, उन्हें कुछ सालों के लिए स्थगित किया जा सके, जिस से कि आज की स्थिति में कोई एक अच्छा हल निकल सके। क्या वे इस पर विचार करेंगे।

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : तकरीबन दो वर्षों से रेलवेज में यह हालत हो रही है कि हफ्ते में एक हड़ताल जरूर किसी न किसी जगह होती है। इसी वजह से हम तमाम रिकग्नाइज्ड यूनियन्स से बातचीत करते हैं।

अभी हाल ही में मिनिस्टर साहब ने एक बड़ी कान्फ्रेंस बुलाई थी जिस में सेन्ट्रल लेबर यूनियन्स के जितने भी बड़े बड़े औहदेदार हैं, उन को बुलाया था। कोशिश तो यह है कि तमाम यूनियन्स को बुला कर उन को यह कहा जाए कि वे रेलों को कामयाबी से चलने में हमारी मदद करें।

श्री सरजू पांडे : अध्यक्ष जी, अभी जो रेलवे गाड़ों की स्ट्राइक हुई थी, उसमें माननीय मंत्री ने आश्वासन दिया था उन की मांगों को पूरा करने के लिए। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन से बातचीत के दौरान कितनी मांगों को स्वीकार किया था पूरा करने के लिए और उन के न पूरा होने से रेलवे गाड़ों में असंतोष बढ़ रहा है ? तो क्या जो आश्वासन दिया गया था वह निकट भविष्य में जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा होगा ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : रेलवे गाड़ों से जो सम्झौता हुआ था, वह खुद इस बात की दलील है कि वह इस से बिल्कुल मुनसून हैं और जितने आश्वासन हम ने दिये हैं, वे सब के सब पूरा करेंगे।

Non-availability of Grade for Cochin Refinery

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*615. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cochin Refinery had been closed down for a few days during the first week of March, 1974 due to non-availability of crude; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to avoid recurrence of this situation?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): (a) and (b). Due to a combination of several factors, such as non-availability of suitable crude, difficulties in making crude oil transport arrangements etc., it has not been possible to operate Cochin Refinery at its full capacity. There was a short shutdown of the refinery from the 4th to 9th March, 1974.

The contract for supply of crude for the refinery was not renewed by the supplier after December, 1973.

The shipping contractor with whom the refinery had a long term contract of affreightment terminated the contract unilaterally. Alternative arrangements for transportation and crude supply are being made. The difficulties in making the refinery operate at its full capacity are being progressively overcome.

SHRI C K CHANDRAPPA: Sir, the hon. Minister had stated that the Cochin refinery had been closed for a few days due to the fact that the people who were to supply ships unilaterally terminated the agreement. Secondly, he said the contract for oil could not be renewed after December, 1973. Would the hon. Minister enlighten the House what were the reasons for this strange phenomenon to develop and what are the steps taken against those who unilaterally terminated the agreement in regard to shipping?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: The supplier of oil was the French company, namely, CFP and they supplied Iranian oil on an annual contract basis. In December 1973 they said it was not possible for them to supply any more crude and they claimed *force majeure* because it was difficult to obtain. Secondly, the price had gone up high so they did not like to renew the contract with us. So far as the transportation of crude is concerned an agreement was entered into a company called Traton and

they unilaterally just backed on us and refused to supply us with the necessary tanker. Therefore, we had to make our own arrangements both in the matter of supply of crude as well as go in for spot cargo transportation. So far as transportation is concerned now we have entered into an agreement with a Singapore company called NAS transportation company. As regards the supply we are getting supplies from different sources including our own crude oil from the oil fields. We hope in a short while to see that the supply to Cochin refinery is ensured.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: The Minister has tried to explain what has happened. But even in transaction between individuals this kind of unilateral termination of agreement is a violation of contract and in relation to a State and a State owned company this is more serious matter to be dealt with. Whether the Government had taken it up in that seriousness. Whether you approached the shipping company or the State who owns that shipping company for compensation? Whether it was also the case that the oil supplier unilaterally terminated the oil supply saying that the price had gone up? In that case whether you demanded compensation from that company? Also what is the guarantee you are making that in future this kind of unilateral termination will not take place?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: So far as the supplier of crude oil is concerned we had a long-term contract but the contract was renewed every year. Therefore, they had the option to renew or not to renew. When this agreement was arrived at there was no difficulty about availability of crude oil. Now, in December last they said we are not in a position to renew the contract. It is not exactly a breach of agreement. In a way we have taken it up with them at all levels possible but in the meanwhile we have been able to ensure to get

oil. As I have already said the biggest guarantee for supply of oil so far as our country is concerned is the friendship of Arab countries and now that of Iran. So far as shipping is concerned Tratton is a big American company. They just backed on us. They did not even like to discuss the matter with us and according to the terms of contract we had to go in for arbitration. We have gone in for arbitration. The arbitration takes place in America. But one thing I would like to bring to the notice of the House is freight rates have gone up very high. Upto March it was 60 cents per ton. Then it came to 88.5 cents. For spot tanker in May 1973 the price had gone up to 400 cents per ton. Now we have entered into an agreement with NAS shipping at 70 cents per barrel, that is 235 cents per ton. The price had considerably gone up. But in this case we are willing to negotiate a fresh deal. They even did not like to talk to us. Therefore, we have entered into an agreement with another company based in Singapore who will give us tankage. So far as this case is concerned it is under the consideration of the court.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: We do not know why the Minister is not informing the House the role of Phillips petroleum company which is responsible for supply of crude to Cochin refinery because Government had entered into an agreement with that company for the supply of crude. Either that company has diverted its own crude to America or some other sources during the embargo period and not capable of supply fuller quantity to Cochin or there is some defect with the agreement with this company which is utilised by this company in creating difficulties?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: I really do not know; I am not in a position to say whether this agreement was right or not. It was entered into a long time ago. It was entered into in

August, 1966. That was rather before my time. But the agreement was with this company; Phillips Petroleum Co. is a partner; they have got 26.43 per cent of this company; out of this 52 per cent belongs to the Government of India and 7 per cent to the State of Kerala. So, the agreement was not with Phillips for supply of crude oil but with CFP. Therefore, you cannot hold them responsible. Of course, Phillips is also an oil-producer. But the agreement was that they would not supply oil but get the oil through the CFP. This agreement had been arrived at in 1966 and it had been functioning well till last year.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: Under the agreement, the responsibility is that of the Phillips Petroleum Co. to supply crude.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: What I said was this. Today, all agreements can be terminated under *force majeure*. If the principal or the agent claims *force majeure*, nothing can be done about it. There is always a clause to that effect. In this case everybody claims *force majeure* because it was due to circumstances over which they had no control.

As I said, I am not aware of all the contents of the agreement. Even if it be the case that the Phillips Petroleum Co. should bring the oil, they can bring the oil only through certain agencies, and that agency claimed that in the circumstances they were not in a position to renew the annual contract, and so, they were within their rights not to renew the contract. Therefore, we have now to make arrangements for supply of crude. I am not used to using very strong language, but I hope that we shall be able to manage it. As I said, the biggest guarantee for that is our friendship with the Arabs and now with Iran.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: The Phillips Petroleum Co. is in collabora-

tion with the Cochin Refineries. I would like to know whether the responsibility for supply of crude is at least partially that of Philips Petroleum Co. or whether the Government of India are taking the full responsibility of supplying crude to the Cochin Refineries.

As regards the shipping Co. Trittons, that is an American Company. The Philips Petroleum Co. is also an American company. I would like to know whether Government have taken this matter up with the Philips Petroleum Co. to negotiate or to deal with Tritton. What is the new arrangement which is being made now for regular supply? Have we entered into any contract with any other shipping company?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: I do not know all the details of the agreement. But the management of the refinery....

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: The managing director is still a Philips man. I know this because I am the president of the union there.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: I know that. Under the agreement, the management is that of the Philips petroleum Co., and certainly, therefore, the management undertakes the supply of crude oil and also get the tankage for it. As I said earlier when the hon. Member was not present here, the French company which is a State-owned company said that they could not renew the contract. But so far as Tritton shipping co. is concerned, they backed out without giving us any notice, and, therefore, we have gone to court.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: What have the Philips people done? They are both American companies.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: Just as all of us are Indians. It is difficult to generalise about Americans just as it is difficult to generalise about Indians also.

As I said, this is going to court, and we are discussing this matter with the Philips. I would only add one small thing. Today, it is a very special circumstance. Originally, the Indian oil companies had negotiated with other oil companies. But in the very special circumstances Government have to intervene and help the companies in these difficulties because things have gone beyond the control of the companies.

Proposal from West Bengal for Irrigation Projects

*618. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been received from West Bengal Government for irrigation projects in Sundarban area of the State;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof; and

(c) whether the projects have been approved?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: I am sorry that the Minister has scrupulously avoided answering the question. Irrigation does not mean only supply of water. In the Sundarbans, there is a serious problem and a special difficulty. There are about 2200 miles of embankment...

MR. SPEAKER: You can speak on the Demands for Grants. Here we are concerned with the specific question.

SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: I seek your protection.

MR. SPEAKER: No question of protection. His answer was 'No; does not arise'.

SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Sunderbans has a special topographical difficulty. It has 2200 miles of embankment. Flood is a recurring phenomenon there. It is dealt with by the irrigation department. There is a project called the Sunderban Delta Project. Is he aware that in this House several times questions have been asked and it was said that this was under consideration. What is the present position of the Delta Project...

MR. SPEAKER: What are you doing? I fail to understand. You asked whether the West Bengal Government had sent up any project and he said 'No'.

SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: There is a question.

MR. SPEAKER: What for?

SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: For the Sunderban Delta Project, the Government of West Bengal has asked for sanction of money.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot argue with you.

SHRI K. C. PANT: There is no irrigation project. This is another project. It is really a protection project, a drainage project. There was an old project of the West Bengal Government. Later on they revised it completely. Now a decision has to be taken by them primarily as to which approach they will adopt, the previous approach based on the Dutch experience or another approach of strengthening the existing dykes and having a certain number of sluices in them. This is the present position. Ultimately a decision has to be taken on the basic approach. It is very difficult for us to say one way or the other. It is for the State Government to take a view on this.

SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: In view of the difficulties in the Sunderban region and there is no supply of water, may I know whether the Government is ready to accept any proposal if it comes from West Bengal to supply water?

MR. SPEAKER: I would very much request all of you to read the rules about supplementaries. You cannot ask hypothetical questions. Half of every question is of that nature.

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE: I would like to know, in view of what the Minister has just told us, whether in regard to the Sunderbans, about which we have been hearing in this House a great deal in regard to projects of improvement in that very important region, Government is not in a position to make any positive statement about things being done except to tell the House that there is a difference in approach, the Dutch approach or whatever else's approach and that on the basis of the differentiation between irrigation projects and drainage projects, the Minister is disowning the responsibility for this region which has suffered neglect for a long stretch of years.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Shri Sarkar asked a specific question about the Sunderban Delta Project. That project has a certain history. That project was based on the Dutch experience. Dutch consultants were called I was replying to that specific question explaining where it lay at present, where its consideration stood and what were the difficulties faced. But that does not mean that the West Bengal Government is not proceeding with the other aspects of the protection of that area and the drainage schemes. In fact, even now, they have a scheme for the construction of 100 drainage sluices, and they have taken up the construction of these

drainage sluices in the area. (Inter-rptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry. There have been a number of questions put on this already. Though the main answer was "No, Sir;" and "Do not arise," still, the hon. Member was asking a number of questions. I am sorry I will have to pass on to the next question.

Continuance of Managing Agency System

*618. **SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the system of Managing Agency though abolished in April, 1970, is being continued in the tea industry through service agreements concluded by the erstwhile managing agents with tea companies managed and controlled by them in respect of Secretariat help, marketing management, finance etc; and

(b) whether such services agreements are required to be approved statutorily by the Company Law Administration and if so, whether any guidelines have been laid down for such approval?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a). Instances have come to the notice of Government that companies engaged in the Tea Industry have entered into agreements with their erstwhile managing agents or secretaries and treasurers for obtaining services in respect of management, finance, personnel accounting, secretarial work etc.

(b) No, Sir.

The Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1972 now before the Parliament, however, seeks to impose certain restrictions in this regard.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: I have not heard any more mysterious reply than this one as stated by the hon. Minister. In reply to the first part of my question, he has agreed, saying yes, the Government have certain information that some of the tea companies, big tea industrial houses, are having a sort of managing agency system in some name, some form or the other. But in the next part he says, "No, Sir," and it does not arise; no sanction from the Government is required. Then in the third part, the hon. Minister has added that further amendments to the Companies Act of 1972 are still before the House.

I would like to know he is really aware that some companies have been violating the specific provisions of the Companies Act after amending section 324A, as amended in 1969, and what action the Government have so far taken against such companies for violation, despite the specific provision for penalty action under the Companies Act?

SRI BEDABRATA BARUA: It is not only the tea companies but many other companies that have resorted to this type of practice; they have actually taken such steps as they were taking at the time when they were managing agents even after the cessation of the managing agency agreements. They have entered into new agreements by which they acquire a lot of powers over the companies. But as I have already stated, no sanction is required for any agreements under the Companies Act unless it is onerous on the managed companies. Therefore, we are having certain amendments.

So far as the question about the violation of section 324A is concerned, as the hon. Member has mentioned we have gone into specific cases and we have found that while these agreements were drafted in a particular manner and they sometimes fall short of the old system, it is not possible immediately to say whether they are managing agencies. It is not possible

to establish that they are managing agencies in all cases. We are having inspection in certain cases to find out whether the Board of Directors is reduced to a position of nullity and actually the managing companies still continue to exercise the powers. But the definition of managing agency in the Act is such that the managing agency will be entitled to hold or substantially hold the powers of management of the company by whatever name called. It can be always shown by those agreements—they have expert legal advice—that it is something short of exercising a hold as in the managing agency system. Therefore, we have introduced the amending Bill and the Select Committee report is before the House. Once the Bill is passed, all these defects can be remedied and the companies could be asked to put their agreements before the Government for approval under guidelines laid down by the Government.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: The hon. Minister has stated that some of the companies' agreements and terms have been inspected and investigated by the department and it was very difficult to come to a final decision whether it is really a violation or not. It seems to be a manoeuvre in drafting and other ways. I would like to know in regard to this particular question regarding the tea industry. What are the companies where the agreements of such a nature have been investigated, and what are the agreements, and whether they will lay all those paper on the Table of the House, so that we can also inspect. What are the difficulties in coming to a final decision?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: The managing agency system was abolished in 1970. After that it was found that certain agreements were entered into by various companies, which were of the nature of managing agencies. So, we had to examine them and as these agreements do not require the approval of the Government, first of all

after examination, we made a reference to the Department of Legal Affairs as to the actual position and then we inspected some of the companies.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: What are those companies?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: One company, Jayshree Tea and Industries Limited is one of the companies which is now being inspected in order to find out whether the agreements that they have entered into are in the nature of managing agencies and we have got some information. We have other agreements, but those agreements are not necessarily agreements which amount to managing agencies.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister that since after the abolition of the managing agency system in 1970, there are a number of managing agents secretaries and treasurers, who under the garb of entering into service agreements, are trying to capture the companies by back-door methods, will you introduce a specific provision, as you have yourself said—but I would like to put a rider—that these service agreements will have to be approved by the Company Law Board or the Central Government and provide that this will have retrospective effect for 5 years prior to the adoption of that particular Bill, when the managing agency system was abolished?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: As a Member of the Joint Select Committee, the hon. Member knows what action has been taken and what suggestions and recommendations have been made. I think, they are very comprehensive. This will apply to all contracts entered into with erstwhile managing agents before 5 years and this will be effective up to 5 years after the amendment Act is passed. All these will require the approval of the Government and Government will have the power to advise as to how these agreements have to be entered into in order to see that they are not onerous on the managed companies. There are also

other provisions. For example in the case of companies, whose equity capital is more than Rs. one crores, there cannot be any agreement between the company and the directors without the approval of the Government. There is also another section, whereby selling and buying agencies also would require the approval of the Government in certain cases. In view of all these things and in view of the fact that this Bill is before the House, I would assure the hon. Member that whatever might have happened between 1970 and now, it will be taken care of to see that this position does not continue in regard to managing agencies.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : I would like to know whether the hon. Minister is aware that after the abolition of the managing agency system in 1970 certain managing agencies dropped the word 'managing' and by simply saying 'agents' are managing certain tea companies. They secure loans and finance these tea companies and they also procure the entire tea products and sell them in the open market. Does it come under the purview of the managing agency system?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : Government is aware of this. We are examining all of them and once the amendment Act is passed, all these will be taken care of. We know about all these things. We have asked some companies, wherever such things have come to our notice to explain the position. We have inspected in suitable cases, to find out actually how much of power has really been transferred to the company which was an erstwhile managing agency company.

Blank Railway receipts found missing from Parcel Office, Delhi Station

***620. SHRI MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently some blank railway receipts have been reported missing from stock office, parcel Office, Delhi station;

215 L8—3

(b) if so, whether these railway receipts were correctly received from the Printing Press, correctly checked, counted and were entered in the stock register by the staff concerned; and

(c) whether these railway receipts have been removed from the blank books in the stock office with motive to defraud the railways by using them as forged railway receipts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The matter is under investigation.

श्री महावीर सिंह शाक्य : मंत्री महोदय ने स्वीकार किया है कि दिल्ली स्टेशन के पार्सल कार्यालय में बिना इस्तेमाल की हुई रसीदों के गुम होने की सूचना सत्य है। इस का अर्थ यह है कि रेलवे में भ्रष्टाचार काफ़ी मात्रा में होता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मेरे नॉटिस देने में पहले मंत्री महोदय को इस घटना की सूचना मिल चुकी थी; यदि हा, तो वह सूचना कब मिली थी, और उस के कितने समय पश्चात् इस बारे में जांच प्रारम्भ की गई।

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : 8 फरवरी, 1974 को हमें इस का इतिहास मिली और उम्मीद है कि इस की जांच तत्काल शुरू कर दी गई।

श्री महावीर सिंह शाक्य : क्या मंत्री महोदय ने जांच प्रारम्भ करने से पूर्व उन सम्बन्धित कागजात को सील कराने की कोई व्यवस्था की है, ताकि जिस प्रकार वे लोग अभी तक धोखा देते रहे हैं, उसी प्रकार इस एनक्वायरी में भी धोखा न दे सकें?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : न सिर्फ यह कि उन कागजात को सील कर दिया गया है, बल्कि गजेट में कागजात के गुम होने की इतिहास भी दे दी गई है।

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Functioning of Calcutta Telephones

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SNQ. 7. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

SSHRI H. N. MUKHERJE:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he visited Calcutta on 25th March, last to make an on the spot enquiry about the complaints against Calcutta Telephones; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed by Government for resolving the problems facing the Calcutta Telephones?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K. BRAHMANNANDA REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir. I visited Calcutta on the 24th and 25th March, 1974 and had detailed discussions with the officers of the Calcutta Telephones about the functioning of the Telephone System.

(b) Steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government are given in the Statement placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Statement

Steps taken or proposed by Government for resolving the problems facing the Calcutta Telephones:—

(a) Steps taken

(i) One of the major problems faced by the Calcutta Telephones has been the shortage of spare parts required for the upkeep and repairs of the exchange equipment and the telephone instruments. These spares have been progressively manufactured and have been supplied to Calcutta Telephones. Minister of Communications had earlier ordered that remaining few items not available be specially manufactured at Indian Telephone Industries, Bangalore on top priority and supplied to Calcutta Telephones. These have since been supplied.

(ii) Arrangements have been made that Calcutta Telephones has a steady supply of spares for continuing future needs.

(iii) Most of the telephone exchanges in Calcutta are at present overloaded. Expeditious installation of additional traffic relief equipment has been taken up to handle the large volume of traffic. Traffic relief equipment is under installation in five exchanges and is expected to be progressively installed in all the main telephone exchanges during the next 12 to 15 months.

(iv) The 2000 line trunk automatic exchange, which was under installation at Calcutta, would be commissioned soon. Thereafter, subscriber trunk dialling services (S.T.D.) would be introduced with Asansol by August 1974, and with Kharagpur by November, 1974. S.T.D. service with Bhubaneswar and Cuttack will be introduced by March, 1975 and with Jamshedpur by end 1976. S.T.D. service to Delhi is expected to be introduced during the Fifth Plan.

(v) The coaxial trunk cables between Calcutta and Madras and the microwave link between Calcutta and Nagpur which are under installation are expected to be commissioned during the next year and will provide stable trunk media for connecting Calcutta with Madras and Bombay. The trunk route to Delhi is being duplicated by installation of a microwave link.

(vi) The management set up of the Calcutta Telephones is being suitably reorganised and strengthened on an immediate basis. A number of supporting posts for this purpose have been sanctioned.

(b) Steps proposed to be taken:

(i) The equipment that is lying faulty in the Telephone Exchanges at Calcutta is expected to be set right during the next 4 to 6 weeks time.

(ii) one of the major problems adversely affecting the efficiency of the telephone service in Calcutta at present is the continuous power shedding in various areas of the city. During periods of power shedding, air-conditioning plants are shut down resulting in ingress of dust laden air into the equipment rooms causing deterioration of service and faster wearing of parts. Minister (Communications) discussed this important problem with the Chief Minister, West Bengal, and requested that arrangements be made so that as far as possible, power shedding does not affect the Telephone Exchanges and direct feeder cables are also installed between the exchanges and the nearest power sub-stations. The State Government has since intimated that it will not be possible for them to exempt most of the exchanges in Calcutta from power shedding. They have also intimated that installation of feeder cables is very expensive and will take considerable time. Engine Alternators provided in the different exchanges can take over the load of running the exchange equipments but not of the airconditioning plants. The possibility of providing Diesel Engine alternators of larger capacity in some of the exchanges is being examined.

(iii) Due to large scale digging up of the roads by the working parties of different Agencies, the telephone underground cables are often being damaged. Minister (Communications) discussed this important problem with the Chief Minister and the P.W.D. Minister, West Bengal. Very close coordination between the various Agencies engaged in road digging operations and the Calcutta Telephone District is being established to avoid damage to telephone cables.

(iv) Telephone service is affected considerably also due to the thefts of underground cables. Minister (Communications) discussed this important problem with the Chief Minister, West Bengal and requested for establishing

greater Police vigilance and supervision for minimising such thefts.

(v) Due to cable faults and faulty exchange equipment about 8 to 10 per cent of the junctions between the different exchanges were not working satisfactorily resulting in failure of calls. A special programme has been initiated and it is expected to set right the faulty junctions during the next 4 to 6 weeks.

(vi) The various procedures for attending to telephone faults and complaints, shifts of the lines from one area to another, giving of new connections etc., at present followed in Calcutta are being streamlined immediately so as to reduce delays at all stages.

(vii) During the 5th Five-Year Plan the Calcutta Telephones network will be expanded by another 92,000 lines increasing the present capacity from 1.3 lakh lines to 2.2 lakh lines. The present waiting list in Calcutta is about 60,000 of which about 10,500 applicants are under the OYT Scheme.

(viii) Special support is being given to Calcutta Telephone in matters of staff and materials to enable the management to give efficient service to the telephone subscribers of Calcutta on a continuing basis.

(ix) A continuous watch is being kept on the performance of the Calcutta Telephones.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I appreciate the move initiated by the hon. Minister at our request to visit Calcutta and he had a talk with the officials there. Perhaps he is aware that there was a debate in this House and the former Minister, Shri Bahuguna made many promises but unfortunately the position remained as before with irregular connections, no connections, wrong connections, delay in giving connections to sanctioned lines, delay in shifting and so many corrupt practices. I do not know whether I

should call the telephonic system in Calcutta as a paralytic system. Here it is said that 8 to 10 per cent of the lines go dead. But if you go to Calcutta and make a survey, you will find that 50 to 60 per cent of the telephone connections remain dead almost every day for some time or the other.

He has catalogued the reasons as lack of spare parts, lack of additional instruments, power shedding and so on. He has also mentioned that since then the spare parts and the telephone instruments have been supplied. I want to know the exact number of telephonic instruments and the exact quantities of spare parts supplied from the commitment that was made by Mr. Bahuguna. I also want to know the exact nature of the additional traffic equipment that are going to be installed soon. I also want to know whether Government will agree to set up a special cell under the supervision of a Deputy Manager to look into the grievance that I have catalogued earlier so that they can be dealt with expeditiously. Complaint slips should be issued to each and every subscriber so that the complaints can be sent to the officers promptly.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: In answer to part (b). I tried to submit to the House a fairly detailed account of the steps that have been taken, and propose to be taken in the near future. As has been stated therein, some spares were necessary and, in fact, we have rushed them from ITI, Bangalore. There were some deficiencies in some equipments which are also sought to be made good. In fact, in the last ten or twelve days much work has been done. We have a time schedule within which all these things should be attended to. As has been suggested by the hon. Member, the subordinate staff has been sanctioned. The Additional GM has also been sanctioned. Therefore, the various steps that are necessary to be put through,

which are within our competence, are being done.

But there are some others which are outside our competence like power shedding, cable thefts and interference with cables. I have brought these things to the notice of the Chief Minister. He was kind enough to send for the officers concerned and also Ministers and we had some discussions. In some matters he also seems to be a bit helpless but, all the same, he has assured us his cooperation.

I am expecting that within the next four to six weeks things would be much better. So far as over-billing and faults are concerned, I have made some comparison with some other metropolitan cities like Bombay and Delhi. On comparison I find that Calcutta is marginally better.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: One important question has not been answered. As a member of the Board I tried to introduce the idea of having a Complaint section. Unfortunately, due to some difficulties, the General Manager could not get sanction for this from the higher authorities and so he was expressing his difficulties. I want to know whether the hon. Minister is prepared to have a Complaint Authority under the supervision of a Deputy Manager so that all the complaints can be promptly dealt with, for which complaint slips will be given to the subscribers.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Yes, Sir. We are doing that as well. A crash programme will be undertaken immediately for inspection of subscribers' premises, and in the next three months half of the telephones in each exchange, which would include all the important numbers, would be inspected thoroughly and faults rectified.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: May I know whether it is a fact that in 1950 Calcutta had a larger number of telephones in comparison with two other metropolitan towns, namely, Bombay and Delhi? Is it a fact that Calcutta has now a lesser number of connections in comparison with Bombay and Delhi? If so, what is the reason? Secondly, when Bombay and Delhi are having the benefit of STD to all the big cities why is it that Calcutta, which is the commercial headquarters of Eastern India, denied that facility?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Calcutta was leading till the year 1969. From 1969 onwards Bombay took over the lead.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Because we came in the Government.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I did not mean that. As the question implied an answer, I am giving it.

In 1966, Calcutta had 1,08,000 connections; Bombay—71,000; Delhi—65,000. In 1969, Calcutta had 1,18,000 connections; Bombay—1,35,000 and so on.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: After that?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I have got figures upto 1971. In 1971, Calcutta had 1,26,000 connections; Bombay—1,47,000; Delhi—95,000 and Madras—55,000.

In fact, if you had noticed the earlier answer given by colleague, Prof. Sher Singh, though in Calcutta the waiting list is of 60,000 persons, in Bombay the present waiting list is of 1,34,000. But we propose to give only about 1,05,000 or so....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What is the average age of the waiting list?

MR. SPEAKER: Why is he intervening between the questioner and the Minister?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: So far as the S.T.D. facilities are concerned, the hon. Members will have to remember that Calcutta has a special type, director type system, which was introduced in the mid '30s. Therefore, considerable modifications are necessary to bring it on the S.T.D. system. In fact, as I have submitted, the S.T.D. facilities are being improved. (*Interruption*)

As I said, considerable modifications of the director system installed at Calcutta are necessary before the introduction of the S.T.D. This has, to some extent, delayed the installation of S.T.D. at Calcutta.

For the introduction of S.T.D. at Calcutta, the director system has now been modified and a 2000-line trunk automatic exchange is being commissioned by the end of 1974. Soon thereafter, the S.T.D. service will be introduced from Asansol to Calcutta and the S.T.D. service from Calcutta to Asansol will be introduced by the end of August, 1974. This will be followed by introduction of the S.T.D. between Calcutta and Kharagpur by November, 1974. Calcutta will be connected by S.T.D. by Bhubaneswar and Cuttack by March, 1975 and to Jamshedpur by the end of 1976. S.T.D. service to Delhi will be provided within the Fifth Plan period. Therefore, you will see that there is no neglect in the case of Calcutta.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: In view of the fact that Calcutta has the worst and the most excruciating telephone system in India even though in the last 24 years after Independence Calcutta has been discriminated against, because from 1947 to 1971, Calcutta would pay higher rental and call rates than Bombay, Delhi or Madras, in view of this very disastrous position, may I know why is it that the P&T factory in Calcutta which is the oldest in the country and is in complete disrepair, is not being looked after; why for the sake of overseas

communication facilities in the eastern region, no earth station has yet been planned for Calcutta and all the other neighbouring areas concerned and why is it that Calcutta will have to wait till the end of the Fifth Plan for S.T.D. connection with Delhi? I want specific answers to these questions, specially in view of the discrimination shown against Calcutta to this disastrous effect.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: It would not be correct to say that Calcutta is discriminated against. We are taking steps to see that Calcutta is not discriminated against. In fact, the rates charged upto 1966 in Calcutta were a little higher, but from 1966 onwards there is no difference as between Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi and Madras—metropolitan areas. So far as the factory at Roopnarainpur is concerned, it is true that it has been established round about 1954 or so, and you will be glad to note that Roopnarainpur has been doing quite well, at any rate in the last two years. So far as the earth station is concerned, it is under consideration. I cannot make any definite statement today, but if the third one comes, it will be round about Calcutta area if economically justified.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The hon Minister in his statement or reply has stated that most of the telephone exchanges in Calcutta are at present overloaded. Will the Minister tell us whether any survey has been conducted on the basis of which this has been found out and if so, since when these exchanges are lying overloaded, as far as Calcutta is concerned? I want to know since when, it has been discovered, the telephone exchanges in Calcutta are overloaded, for how many years the condition has been like this.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I am sorry I cannot give the exact date. But it is noticed that the exchanges in Calcutta are overloaded and do not have capacity just now to

give new connections. The position is particularly difficult in certain areas. Some areas are proposed to be improved this year and some areas in the next year.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I had asked a specific question, Sir. They have come to this finding that the telephone exchanges in Calcutta are at present overloaded. It must be an outcome of a survey or a fact-finding operation or exercise. We want to know since when these exchanges are overloaded...

MR. SPEAKER: He has given the reply.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He has not replied to my question. That shows that no survey has been conducted, no fact-finding has been done.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I can only tell him that over-loading is a continuing feature.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: The hon Minister has conceded the fact that, upto 1966 from the date of partition, the telephone rates and telex rates in Calcutta were higher than in other cities, and it was discriminatory particularly in relation to Madras, Delhi and Bombay. I would like to know from the hon. Minister that considering the fact that telephone connections at Calcutta were higher than at Bombay and other place upto 1966 and also considering the fact that for the past 19 years about Rs. 100 crores more were taken by the Calcutta Telephones for connections in Calcutta City and near about areas and considering such a discrimination and huge exploitation made by the P & T. Department and also the fact that at the moment the STD facility will be provided for Calcutta with Delhi and other places by the end of the Fifth Plan where as at the moment a demand call or an immediate call for a minimum of 6 minutes costs Rs. 64 or more between Calcutta and

New Delhi whereas it costs only Rs. 34 in Bombay and Delhi, in view of all these factors, whether a special concession will be given to Calcutta telephone to have trunk dialling with Delhi and other places at a special subsidised rate because in the past Rs. 100 crores more were realised by the Calcutta Telephones?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Please excuse me, Sir. It is an allegation and I deny it.

The fact is, as I have submitted earlier, that upto 1966 there were some differential rates. From 1966 onwards, as I have already submitted, there is no difference between Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi and Madras.

With regard to STD service, I have already submitted that because Calcutta has a special director type system, considerable modifications had to be made before STD was introduced and I have also submitted the programme of work that has been undertaken and when they are likely to be completed so far as Calcutta-Asansol and Calcutta-Bhubaneswar are concerned. Now, as you know, Calcutta is being connected soon with Madras and elsewhere—like Calcutta-Nagpur than at Bombay and other places upto by micro-wave link. Calcutta with Delhi will certainly take a little more time. As I submitted, it will be done during the Fifth Plan and I request the hon. Members coming from West Bengal specially to feel that there is no question of making any discrimination.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: In view of the facts I have mentioned, I want to know whether any special concession will be given to telephone subscribers at Calcutta for some years till the STD is installed. Kindly do something.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I am afraid it is not possible.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Why? Even after you had collected Rs. 100 crores more is it not possible?

श्री बिजुति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कलकत्ता सारे बिहार और ईस्टर्न रिजन का पाइप-लाइन है। एक्सपोर्ट और इम्पोर्ट का जितना काम बिहार में होता है, उसका सीधा सम्बन्ध कलकत्ता में है, नौकरी-चाकरी में सब कलकत्ता में रहते हैं, लेकिन किसी भी जिला हैडक्वार्टर में कलकत्ता से सीधा सम्बन्ध नहीं है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप की प्रतिक्रिया चाहता हूँ—जब हम लोग जूट ले जाते हैं, तो कहा जाता है कि कलकत्ता से तार आ गया है कि जूट का दाम गिर गया है। उस समय वहाँ किसानों के लिए मौका नहीं रहता है कि कलकत्ता टेलीफोन कर के पूछें कि जूट का दाम गिरा या नहीं गिरा है। इन सब दिक्कतों का दखते हुए सरकार कलकत्ता में ईस्टर्न रिजन के जितने हैडक्वार्टर हैं उन का सीधा सम्बन्ध जोड़ने के लिए तैयार है या नहीं? यदि है तो कब तक?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: It is a separate question.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: I want to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware of the fact that there is STD facility between Patna and Delhi and a micro-wave line between Patna and Muzaffarpur and also between Katihar and Calcutta.

Now, if there is a micro-wave link between Muzaffarpur and Katihar the trunk dialling between Delhi and Calcutta via Patna will become easy. This probably, I think, is under contemplation. May I know whether he is aware of this fact?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I cannot just now tell you.

SHRI PILOO MODY: He has to confess that he has not done his horse-work

DR. RANEN SEN: In the statement on page 5, point No. 7 it is stated that during the Fifth Five Year Plan, the Calcutta Telephone network will expand, etc. etc. At present, the waiting list in Calcutta is about 60,000 and 10,000 applicants are under the OYT Scheme. May I know?

(a) whether the Minister is aware of the fact that since 1956 applications for new telephone connections in the bigger Calcutta area are pending before the Calcutta Telephones without any result;

(b) if so, whether this prospect of or an assurance of having this backlog cleared by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan will be sufficient for development of the Calcutta Telephones;

(c) if not, whether any step presently is being taken so that at least the older applications are immediately cleared with the help of the Central DGPT.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: No. Sir. It is already said that the waiting list in Calcutta is 60,000 and we propose to provide 92,000 lines during the Fifth Plan. Now you may also remember that addition of lines mean more money to the Department as well. Therefore, we are also interested in quickening the pace.

DR. RANEN SEN: Is this the answer, Sir? Does he know how many applications are pending for the last 20 years? I wanted to know what steps he is going to take immediately to rectify this injustice. This is the answer—during the Fifth Plan they are going to do it.

MR. SPEAKER: He says whatever is possible. He says that during the next Five Year Plan 92,000 lines will be provided and the waiting list is only 60,000.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: In fact it is so. At Bombay the waiting list to-day is 1,34,000 and

we are proposing to give only 1,05,000 whereas at Calcutta the waiting list....

AN HON. MEMBER: Why?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Because of resource difficulty.

MR. SPEAKER: Now we pass on to the next item.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Setting up of Fertilizer Plants in Collaboration with Italy

*611. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to set up five fertilizer plants in collaboration with Italy; and

(b) if so, what are the terms of collaboration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). While no such proposal is under consideration, the Italian credit assistance of around \$25 million is proposed to be utilised towards meeting the foreign exchange cost of one of the projects to be set up in the public sector during the Fifth Five Year Plan period.

कोयले की कमी के कारण दिल्ली में बिजली की कमी

†612. श्री श्रीकार लाल बोरस
क्या लिखाई श्रीर बिजुल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली बिजली घर में कोयले की कमी को देखते हुए बिजली में कटौती करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) बिजली की कितनी कटौती करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ग) उक्त कटौती कब से कब तक रहेगी?

सिन्धुई और विद्युत् मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पल्ल): (क) से (ग). कोयले की कमी के कारण विद्युत्-उत्पादन में कोई कटौती नहीं हुई है। दिल्ली विद्युत् केन्द्रों के लिए समय पर कोयले की पर्याप्त सप्लाई को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए हर संभव प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है और इस कारण विद्युत्-उत्पादन पर पाबन्दी लगाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। बहरहाल, दिल्ली प्रशासन में दिखावटी भ्रष्टाचार पन्धियाँ उपभोग को कम करने और पड़ोसी विद्युत् प्रणालियों को राहत पहुंचाने के ब्याल से दिल्ली में बिजली के उपयोग पर कुछ पाबन्दियाँ लगा दी है। ये पाबन्दियाँ उस समय तक लगानी होंगी जब तक कि इस क्षेत्र में विद्युत् सप्लाई की स्थिति में सुधार नहीं हो जाता।

Non-Utilisation of Installed Capacities of Fertilizer Plants

*619. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the utilisation of the installed capacities of the fertilizer plants is very low and the production in these plants has not reached even fifty per cent of the Fourth Plan targets;

(b) if so, the facts and reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The mid-term appraisal of the 4th Plan had envisaged a production of 18 lakh tonnes of nitrogen with an installed capacity of 23.91 lakh tonnes of nitrogen by 1973-74. The actual production in 1973-74 was 10.60 lakh tonnes of nitrogen with an installed capacity in sustained operation of 14.64 lakh tonnes and in trial production/commissioning of an additional capacity of 4.75 lakh tonnes of nitrogen.

(c) Continuing efforts are being made to maximise production through measures like debottlenecking, renovation, modernisation, etc., and also expedite commissioning of new plants.

Delay in Grant of Funds for Metropolitan Railway Project for Madras

*621. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Centre has delayed the granting of funds for the construction of metropolitan Railway project for Madras;

(b) whether Government have since decided to sanction the amount; and

(c) If so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Techno-economic feasibility studies are in hand based on traffic data which are being furnished by the Tamil Nadu State Government. It is anticipated that the feasibility project report will be finalised by March 1975, after which the implementation of the metropolitan railway for Madras will be decided.

Shortage of Roller Bearing Wheels for Wagon Units

*622. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA:

SHRI DHAMANKAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether production in the various wagon units has come to almost a grinding halt due to a serious shortage of roller bearing wheels;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether some imports are to be made urgently in order to normalise the situation?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The annual requirement of wheelsets far exceeds the total indigenous production and, therefore, every year import of the residual quantity has to be arranged. This year also, import of necessary quantity of roller bearing wheelsets has already been arranged and supplies against these orders are expected shortly.

Assistance from Overseas Development Association of U.K. for Fertilizer Plant Kakinada

*623. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a fertilizer project at Kakinada in Andhra Pradesh in the private sector; and

(b) whether Overseas Development Association of U. K. has been appro-

ached for foreign exchange loan for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This is one of the projects suggested to the Overseas Development Association of U. K. for consideration.

Complaints regarding Distribution of Kerosene Oil by Tankers

*624 SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaints have been received by Government that the kerosene oil tankers drive away at many places in Delhi without distributing all the oil

(b) if so, steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): (a) Some complaints were received.

(b) (i) System of supply of Kerosene Oil direct from tank lorries to public has been stopped since January, 1974.

(ii) Supply of Kerosene Oil from Agents to Retail Dealers has now been regulated through allotment orders.

Meeting of O.P.E.C. at Vienna

*625. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

SHRI S. N. MISRA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 12-nation Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries met in Vienna during the 3rd week of March, 1974;

(b) if so, the nature of discussions held thereat; and

(c) the effect of decisions taken on crude supplies to India?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It was decided in the meeting to freeze the price level of crude oil for another three months i.e., till 1st July, 1974.

(c) There has been no change in the position obtaining since 1st January, 1974.

Amount spent on Calcutta Tube Railway

*626. **SHRI A.K.M. ISHAQUE:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by the Calcutta Tube Railway and the amount spent so far;

(b) the work likely to be completed during 1974-75 and the amount sanctioned therefor;

(c) when the work will be completed; and

(d) year-wise amount to be spent and the work to be done?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) to (d). Upto the end of March, 1974 an overall progress of 4.1 per cent has been made towards the construction of the Calcutta Tube Railway viz. Dum Dum-Tollyganj Rapid Transit line for which construction work had started in the middle of 1973. A sum of Rs. 5.21 crores has been spent so far.

Budget provision for a sum of Rs. 12.50 crores has been made during 1974-75 and 10 per cent work is expected to be completed by that time. The work is likely to be completed by the end of 1979.

The year-wise amount to be spent and the work that will be done is as follows:—

Year	Amount in Crores of Rs.	Percentage of overall progress.
1975-76 . . .	22.00	30%
1976-77 . . .	27.00	48%
1977-78 . . .	34.00	70%
1978-79 . . .	30.00	85%
1979-80 . . .	9.00	100%

The balance of the expenditure is expected to be incurred after 1979-80 on rolling stock and signalling.

The programme is, however, subject to modification from year to year depending on new situations that may develop.

Murder of Junior Teacher posted on Election duty in Balia District U.P.

6064. **SHRI LAMBODAR BALIYAR:** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Junior High School teacher posted on election duty in Balia District (U.P.) was murdered when he was returning from his duty;

(b) if so, the gist of the incident and

(c) whether any compensation has been paid to the family of the teacher?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b). The murder of the teacher referred to in the Question took place on 28th February, 1974, when he was going back to his village after having deposited the ballot boxes and papers.

(c) No, Sir.

Setting up of Power Generators in Industries

6065 SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-JHUNWALA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the shortage of power supply, industries will be permitted to set up their own generators; and

(b) if so, the scheme drawn up in this connection?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). No scheme has been drawn up to permit industries to set up their own generators. However, in exceptional cases, where substantial economy is possible by adoption of the total energy concept, utilising steam jointly for power generation and industrial processes or by utilising by-product fuels or heat, industries are being permitted to instal their own captive power plants.

Timings of New Train Introduced between New Delhi and Samastipur

6066. SHRI HARI SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new train has recently been introduced between New Delhi and Samastipur;

(b) if so, its time of arrival and departure at various Stations; and

(c) whether this train is proposed to be extended to Gauhati/Dibrugarh in the near future and if so, when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes. A biweekly Jayanti Janata Express has been introduced from 1st November, 1973.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) No. As Gauhati and Dibrugarh are on the Metre Gauge, the proposed extension of Board Gauge train referred in (a) is not feasible.

STATEMENT

154 Dn.		153 Up
19.25	D : New Delhi	A : 11.30
22.20	A : Tundla	D : 7.36
22.30	D : „	A : 7.26
1.40	A : Kanpur	D : 4.30
1.55	D : Central	A : 4.15
4.48	A : Allahabad	D : 1.25
4.58	D : „	A : 1.15
7.30	A : Mughalsarai	D : 23.10
7.50	D : „	A : 22.55
10.34	A : Danapur	D : 19.36
10.54	D : „	A : 19.26
11.05	A : Patna	D : 19.16
11.15	D : „	A : 19.06
13.40	A : Barauni	D : 17.15
14.10	D : „	A : 16.55
15.05	A : Samastipur	D : 16.00

Days of service :

Ex-New Delhi on Sundays and Wednesdays.

Ex-Samastipur on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

बिहार में 1974-75 के दौरान प्रस्तावित ऊपरि पुलों का निर्माण

6067. श्री हुसैन अहमद कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार द्वारा बिहार में वर्ष 1974-75 के दौरान कितने नये ऊपरि पुलों का निर्माण किया जायेगा ;

(ख) बिहार राज्य सरकार द्वारा केन्द्र सरकार को कितने ऊपर पुलों के निर्माण के प्रस्ताव भेजे गये हैं; और

(ग) इस राज्य में 1974-75 के दौरान नये पुलों तथा ऊपर पुलों के निर्माण के लिए केन्द्र सरकार का विचार कितनी धन राशी खर्च करने का है

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुन्दर शर्मा कुरेशी) : (क) से (ग) बिहार राज्य में वर्तमान समयपर के पहले ऊपरी सड़क पुल के निर्माण का एक नया काम। इस के अलावा वर्तमान समयपरों के बदले ऊपरी सड़क पुल के निर्माण के चार काम 1974-75 के बजट में अग्रणीय कार्यों के रूप में शामिल किये गये हैं।

उपर्युक्त कारण के अतिरिक्त, ऊपर। निचले सड़क पुलों के निर्माण के लिए राज्य सरकार के 15 प्रस्ताव और हैं। ये प्राथमिक छान बीन तथा याजना के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं।

1974-75 के दौरान बिहार राज्य में ऊपरी सड़क पुलों के निर्माण पर होने वाले खर्च में रेलवे का हिस्सा 5 लाख रुपये होने का अनुमान है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, राज्य सरकार/सड़क प्राधिकरण के खर्च पर रेलों को ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों के निर्माण के 15 काम 'निक्षेप' काम के रूप में करने के भी प्रस्ताव हैं। ऐसे तीन काम बालू हैं और शेष 12 काम छानबीन तथा योजना के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं।

कर्नाटक में सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् परि-
परियोजनाएं

6068. श्री हनुम चन्द कठशाय :
क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय कर्नाटक में विद्युत् और सिंचाई की कौन-कौन सी योजनाएं केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा संचालित की जा रही हैं ,

(ख) कर्नाटक के लिए कितनी सिंचाई और विद्युत् परियोजनाएं इस समय सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं ;

(ग) गत दो वर्ष के दौरान केन्द्र सरकार ने राज्य सरकार को कुल कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी और राज्य सरकार ने कितनी अतिरिक्त सहायता मागी थी ; और

(घ) वित्तीय वर्ष 1974-75 के दौरान राज्य सरकार को कुल कितनी वित्तीय सहायता देने का प्रस्ताव है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) चूंकि सिंचाई राज्य विषय है इसलिए कर्नाटक में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कोई सिंचाई अथवा विद्युत् परियोजना नहीं चलाई जा रही है।

(ख) कर्नाटक सरकार से अब तक प्राप्त 43 नई सिंचाई और चार नई विद्युत् उत्पादन स्कीमें भारत सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं।

(ग) और (घ). केन्द्रीय सहायता सम्पूर्ण राज्य योजना के लिए ब्लाक स्तरों और अनुदानों के रूप में दी जाती है और यह किसी विशेष परियोजना अथवा विकास के विशेष सेक्टर के लिए नहीं होती। विभिन्न राज्यों में केन्द्रीय सहायता का विवरण योजना आयोग द्वारा राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् द्वारा निर्धारित फार्मूने के आधार पर किया जाता है। कर्नाटक की विकासात्मक योजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता 1972-73 के लिए 36.28 करोड़ रुपये और 1973-74 के लिए 35.46 करोड़ रुपये थी और 1974-75 के लिए 35.46 करोड़ रुपये का प्रस्ताव है।

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में रेलवे प्लेटफार्मों पर पेय जल की सुविधाएं

6069. श्री हुकम चन्द कठाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में ऐसे प्लेटफार्मों की संख्या कितनी है जहां पेय जल की सुविधाएं उपलब्ध नहीं हैं; और

(ख) वहां के सभी प्लेटफार्मों पर जल की सुविधा प्रदान कराने की सरकार की भावी योजना क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के सभी यात्री प्लेटफार्मों पर पेय जल की व्यवस्था है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध विभागीय जांच

6070. श्री हुकम चन्द कठाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में कितने रेलवे कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध रेल सम्पत्ति की चोरी के अभियोग में विभागीय जांच की गई,

(ख) इस समय कितने कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध विभागीय जांच की जा रही है; और

(ग) कितने कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो के माध्यम से जांच की गई ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) सोलह

(ख) दस

(ग) कोई नहीं।

Proposal for Rationing Diesel Oil

6071 SHRI D. B CHANDRA GOWDA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for rationing the diesel oil;

(b) whether some States have sought the approval of Central Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) No Sir. State Governments have, however, been advised to regulate supplies locally to the extent necessary in the overall interest of giving priority to agricultural needs.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

ग्वालियर-शिवपुरी रेलवे लाइन को लाभकर बनाना

6072. श्रीमती बी० आर० सिन्धिया : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मध्य रेलवे की अलाभकर ग्वालियर-शिवपुरी नैरोगेज रेलवे लाइन को लाभकर बनाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : मध्य रेलवे के अलाभकर ग्वालियर-शिवपुरी खण्ड के घाटे को कम करने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किये गये हैं :—

(क) कर्मचारियों की संख्या घटा कर यथासम्भव कम से कम कर दी गई है।

(ख) इस खण्ड के स्टेशनों को रात्रि में बन्द कर दिया जाता है।

(ग) अनुरक्षण, कर्मचारियों आदि पर होने वाले अन्य खर्च में कटौती करके इसे कम से कम कर दिया गया है ;

(घ) लाइन के सामान्य संचालन पर कड़ी निगरानी रखी जाती है

कैलारस रेलवे स्टेशन (मध्य रेलवे) के निकट सीमेंट कारखाने को कच्चे पत्थर की दुर्लभता के लिए माल डिब्बे

6073. श्रीमती बी० आर० सिन्धिया : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य रेलवे के ग्वालियर क्षेत्र में स्थित ग्वालियर-शिवपुर कला नैरोगेज लाइन पर वामोर सीमेंट और कैलारस रेलवे स्टेशनों के बीच स्थित सीमेंट कारखाना वामार के प्रबन्धक ने रेलवे अधिकारियों से सीमेंट का कच्चा पत्थर ढोने के लिए अधिक माल डिब्बे दिये जाने का अनुरोध किया है ;

(ख) क्या कैलारस में बने नये चीनी कारखानों के लिए गन्ना ढोने के लिए इस रेलवे लाइन में अधिक भारवहन क्षमता की अपेक्षा की जाती है; और

(ग) उक्त मांग को पूरा करने के लिए इस नैरोगेज लाइन की भारवहन क्षमता में वृद्धि करने के लिए रेलवे प्रशासन द्वारा क्या योजनाएं बनाई जा रही हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

नैरोगेज लाइनों के रेल इंजनों का उत्पादन

6074. श्रीमती बी० आर० सिन्धिया : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) नैरोगेज लाइनों पर चलने वाले प्रति वर्ष कितने रेलवे इंजनों का देश में उत्पादन होता है तथा प्रति वर्ष कितने रेल इंजनों का विदेशों से आयात किया जाता है;

(ख) देश में ही उत्पादन करके इन रेल इंजनों की मांग पूरी करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) यद्यपि रेलवे उत्पादन युनिटों में उपलब्ध उत्पादन क्षमता विशेष रूप में छोटी लाइन के रेल इंजनों के उत्पादन के लिए निर्धारित नहीं की गई है तथापि चौबी योजनावधि के दौरान अर्थात् 1970-71 में चित्तूरजन रेल इंजन कारखाने में छोटी लाइन के 10 डीजल हाइड्रोलिक रेल इंजन बनाये गये थे ।

देश में चुनी हुई छोटी लाइनों पर इस्तेमाल के लिए उच्च अश्व शक्ति वाले 20 और निम्न अश्व शक्ति वाले 10 छोटी लाइन के डीजल रेल इंजनों के निर्माण के आर्डर इस समय बकाया है । इनका निर्माण चित्तूरजन रेल इंजन कारखाने द्वारा पाचवी योजना के दौरान किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है । पिछली बार छोटी लाइन के 25 हाइड्रोलिक रेल इंजन 1964 में पश्चिमी जर्मनी से आयात किये गये थे ।

(ख) तब से छोटी लाइन का कोई इंजन बाहर से नहीं मंगाया गया क्योंकि रेलवे ने अपने निजी उत्पादन युनिटों में छोटी लाइन के रेल इंजनों के निर्माण के लिए क्षमता तथा तकनीक का विकास कर लिया है । परिवर्धन तथा बदलाव लेखों में और आवश्यकताओं का अनुमान लगाने के लिए समीक्षा की जा रही है ।

ग्वालियर स्टेशन पर एक अन्य फार्म का निर्माण

6075. श्रीमती बी० आर० सिन्धिया : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मध्य रेलवे के ग्वालियर स्टेशन पर वर्तमान प्लेटफार्म पर छोटी लाइन की गाड़ियों के आने

जाने में हो रही असुविधाओं को दूर करने के उद्देश्य से वहाँ एक अन्य प्लेटफार्म का निर्माण करने के लिए सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : ग्वालियर स्टेशन पर छोटी लाइन की गाड़ियों के लिए दूसरा प्लेटफार्म बनाने का फिलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है क्योंकि वर्तमान व्यवस्था असुविधाजनक नहीं समझी जाती ।

मध्य प्रदेश में सिंचाई के लिए जल की सप्लाई

6076. श्रीमती बी० आर० सिन्धिया : क्या सिंचाई और बिद्युत मंत्री यह बता से की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सरकारों के बीच हुए करार के अनुसार मध्य प्रदेश के भिण्ड व ग्वालियर जिलों के कितने एकड़ भूमि को सिंचित करने का प्रस्ताव है और इसके लिए कितना जल मप्लाई करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) उक्त करार के क्रियान्वयन में आ रही कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

सिंचाई और बिद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख) : 1953 में उत्तर प्रदेश भूतपूर्व विन्ध्य प्रदेश और मध्य भारत की सरकारों के प्रतिनिधियों के बीच हुए एक समझौते के अनुसार, मध्य भारत में 28000 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र (वर्तमान मध्य प्रदेश में ग्वालियर तथा भिण्ड जिलों के क्षेत्र) की सिंचाई उत्तर प्रदेश की माता-टीला परियोजना के एक ध्रंग, भंदर नहर प्रणाली से होनी है ।

नवम्बर, 1973 में, मध्य प्रदेश में रबी सिंचाई के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश द्वारा भदर नहर में अनियमित सप्लाई की शिकायत की थी। 1973-74 की रबी के लिए भदर नहर हेतु मध्य प्रदेश की 6.5 टी० एम० मी० जल की सप्लाई तदर्थ आधार पर करने के लिए सहमति हुई है जब तक कि दोनों राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किये जाने वाले संयुक्त परामर्शों के फलस्वरूप अन्तिम तौर पर आवंटन नहीं हो जाता।

राजहर्षा से बेलोडीला तक बड़ी गेजवे लाइन

6077. श्री लम्बीदार बलियार : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजहर्षा से बेलोडीला तक बड़ी रेल लाइन बिछाने का निर्णय कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कार्य कब तक चालू हो जायेगा, और

(ग) इस कार्य पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च होने का अनुमान है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद जफरी कुरेशी) : (क) से (ग) . दिल्ली राजहर्षा-जगदलपुर (बेलोडीला के निकट) लाइन के अन्तिम मार्ग निर्धारण इंजीनियरी सर्वेक्षण की मजूरी दे दी गई है और सर्वेक्षण हो रहा है। इस लाइन के निर्माण और उस पर होने वाले खर्च के सम्बन्ध में भी निर्णय सर्वेक्षण के पूरा होने और उसके परिणामों का पता चलने के बाद ही लिया जायेगा।

Proposal to Introduce additional Crossing Stations on Trivandrum-Quilon Section

6078. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Trivandrum-Quilon section of the Southern Railway is the most saturated section in this area and trains are held up in different stations due to traffic congestion; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to introduce three or four additional crossing stations in this section to improve the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). The present utilisation of capacity on the section is 80 per cent of the charted capacity.

Conversion of the section from M.G. to B.G., as part of Ernakulam-Trivandrum project is already in progress on completion of which adequate capacity will be available on this section.

Opening of a new crossing station at Thumba as a deposit work at the cost of Thumba Rocket Launching Station, as proposed by them is also under consideration.

Provision of more crossing stations is not justified at this stage considering the requirements of traffic.

Doubling of Railway Line in Olavakkot Section of Southern Railway

6079. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS pleased to state:

(a) whether work on the doubling of Railway line in the Olavakkot Section of the Southern Railway could not be started due to the failure of

the Railway Board to give technical sanction of this work even though the Government have allotted separate amounts for this work during 1973-74 and 1974-75; and

(b) is so, the reasons for delaying this technical sanction and the steps taken by Government to ensure the early commencement of the work?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Patch doubling on Shoranur-Alwaye section covering a length of 18 km is in progress and is expected to be completed by December, 1974. With regard to the remaining portion of Shoranur-Alwaye section and doubling of Olavakkot-Shoranur section, re-assessment of traffic prospects is being made.

विद्युत की कमी के कारण जल के विद्युत विश्लेषण पर आधारित अमोनिया संयंत्रों का विवश होकर बन्द किया जाना

6080. श्री बटालार रवि : क्या पेट्रो-लियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) देश में गत एक वर्ष के दौरान जल के विद्युत-विश्लेषण पर आधारित कितने अमोनिया सयंत्र विद्युत की कमी के कारण विवश होकर बन्द करने पड़े ,

(ख) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि केरल में ऐसे सयंत्र स्थापित करने की बड़ी गुंजाईश है जहाँ पानी तथा विद्युत प्रचुर मात्रा में उपलब्ध है और कोचीन उर्वरक सयंत्र के लिये प्रति वर्ष 40 हजार टन अमोनिया का आयात किया जा रहा है , और

(ग) यदि हा, तो सरकार ने इन बन्द हुए सयंत्रों में से एक सयंत्र को केरल में स्थानांतरित करने या जल के विद्युत

विश्लेषण पर आधारित एक नये सयंत्र की इस राज्य में स्थापना की सम्भाव्यता की जांच की है , और यदि हा, तो उक्त जांच के क्या निकर्ष निकले , और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ) : (क) बिजली की कमी के कारण 1973-74 के दौरान जल के विद्युत-विश्लेषण पर आधारित कोई उर्वरक सयंत्र बन्द नहीं करता पड़ा, यद्यपि क्षेत्र में बिजली बाधाओं के कारण नागल सयंत्र को उत्पादन कम करना पड़ा था ।

(ख) और (ग). उर्वरक क्षमता के विकास का निर्णय मुख्यतः तकनीकी आर्थिक तथ्यों को ध्यान में रख कर किया जाता है बिजली की बढ़ती हुई आवश्यकता के सदर्भ में अमोनिया उत्पादन के लिए मयंत्र को इस समय विद्युत विश्लेषण प्रक्रिया पर आधारित करना बचत पूर्ण अवस्था सम्भाव्य नहीं होगा ।

मध्य प्रदेश में बिजली की प्रति व्यक्ति उपलब्धता तथा खपत

6081. श्री गंगा चरण बोखित : क्या सिंघाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) सम्पूर्ण महाकौशल क्षेत्र (मध्य प्रदेश) के विभिन्न जिलों में बिजली की प्रति व्यक्ति उपलब्धता तथा खपत के बारे में नवीनतम स्थिति क्या है और यह स्थिति मध्य प्रदेश के बाकी भाग तथा देश के अन्य भागों की तुलना में कैसी है और

(ख) सम्पूर्ण महाकौशल क्षेत्र, विशेष रूप से होशंगाबाद तथा पूर्ब निमार् जिलों को मध्य प्रदेश के बाकी भागों तथा देश के

अन्य भागों के समान लाने के बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपनंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) 1971 को जनगणना पर आधारित 1972-73 के दौरान सम्पूर्ण महाकौशल क्षेत्र के विभिन्न जिलों में विद्युत की प्रतिव्यक्ति खपत निम्नलिखित है :—

जिला	प्रति व्यक्ति खपत (यूनिट में)
रायपुर	34
बस्तर	12
बिलासपुर	36
रायगढ़	18
दुर्ग	296
सरगुजा	38
जबलपुर	130
नरसिंघपुर	18
माण्डला	4
दमोह	8
सागर	32
छिंदवाड़ा	47
धालाघाट	11
सिन्धोनों	8
होशंगाबाद	47
बेतल	22
पूर्वी निमाड़	158

शेष मध्य प्रदेश में विद्युत की प्रति व्यक्ति खपत 39 यूनिट थी और अखिल भारतीय औसत 96.6 यूनिट थी ।

विद्युत (ऊर्जा) को प्रति व्यक्ति उपलब्धता विद्युत उत्पादन क्षमता जमा अन्तःसम्पर्कों पर संभव आयात पर निर्भर करती है और इसे जिलावार नहीं दिया जा सकता । मध्य प्रदेश में, ऊर्जा की प्रति व्यक्ति उपलब्धता 1972-73 में 79 यूनिट थी ।

(ख) विभिन्न राज्यों के बीच और यहां तक की उसी राज्य के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में असमानताओं को दूर करने के लिए सरकार की नीति के अनुसार विभिन्न जिलों में विद्युतीकरण स्कीमें शुरू की जा रही है ताकि अपेक्षाकृत पिछड़े हुए जिलों में और तेजी से विकास किया जा सके इसी प्रकार विद्युत तथा उद्योगों आदि के आयोजन का राज्यों के बीच असमानताओं को हटाना एक लक्ष्य है ।

मध्य प्रदेश में पांचवी पंच वर्षीय योजना के दौरान 94 मेगावट की कुल विद्युत उत्पादन परियोजनाएं प्रतिष्ठापन के लिए परिकल्पित हैं ।

बिजली की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा मांगी गई धनराशि

6082. श्री गंगा खरण बीकित : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने राज्य में बिजली की अनुमानित कमी को पूरा करने के लिए धनराशि देने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार को कोई ज्ञापन दिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस ज्ञापन में दी गई मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

मध्य रेलवे के स्वास्थ्य विभाग में भ्रष्टाचार के मामले

6083. श्री गंगा खरण बीकानेर : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में मध्य रेलवे के स्वास्थ्य विभाग में भ्रष्टाचार के कितने मामले सरकार के नोटिस में लाये गये हैं, और

(ख) उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और उसके क्या परिणाम रहे हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरैशी) : (क) तथाकथित भ्रष्टाचार के 19 मामले की शिकायतें मिली थीं।

(ख) 5 मामलों में शिकायतें गुमनाम पायी गयी थी इसलिए उनकी जांच नहीं की गयी। एक मामले में आगे कार्यवाई बन्द कर दी गयी। 6 मामलों में आरोप प्रमाणित नहीं हो सके। तीन मामलों में अभी जांच पड़ताल जारी है जबकि अन्य 3 मामलों में जांच पूरी हो चुकी है और उन मामलों को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है। एक मामले में अभियुक्त कर्मचारी के विरुद्ध अनुशासनिक कार्यवाई की जा रही है।

बीबी योजना में मध्य प्रदेश में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण का लक्ष्य

6084. श्री गंगा खरण बीकानेर : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बीबी योजना में मध्य प्रदेश के लिए निर्धारित ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण कार्यक्रम के लक्ष्य प्राप्त हो जाएंगे; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसमें कितनी कमी रह जाएगी ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). चतुर्थ योजना के दौरान केवल पम्पसेटों के ऊर्जन के लिए ही लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया था। मध्य प्रदेश के लिए लक्ष्य 50,000 पम्पसेटों का था। 28-2-1974 तक, 111548 पम्पसेटों को ऊर्जित किया गया। अतः यह लक्ष्य से काफी बढ़ गया है।

पम्पसेटों का ऊर्जन मुख्य काम है जबकि ग्राम विद्युतीकरण केवल आनुसंगिक मात्र है। चतुर्थ योजना के दौरान 28-2-1974 तक राज्य सरकार ने 7705 ग्राम विद्युतीकृत किये हैं।

खण्डवा-अजमेर रेलवे लाइन पर माल यातायात

6085. श्री गंगा खरण बीकानेर : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या निर्धारित लक्ष्य के अनुसार खण्डवा-अजमेर रेलवे लाइन माल यातायात आरम्भ करने के लिये तैयार है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) और (ख) खड़बा अजमेर रेलवे लाइन माल यातायात के लिए बहुत दिनों से खुली हुई है। इस खड पर इस समय जितना माल यातायात होता है उसकी दुलाई आमतौर पर हो जाती है। लेकिन, कुछ बिजिल बाह्य कारणों जैसे इजन-कॉयले की कमी और कर्मचारी आन्दोलनों आदि के कारण कभी-कभी माल डिब्बों की सप्लाई में देर हो जाती है। फिर भी, अतिरिक्त मुविघाओं की योजना बनायी गयी है ताकि चदेरिया और खेमली के सीमेंट कारखाना के विस्तार, निम्बाहेरा के नये कारखाने के चालू होने तथा राकफासफेट की बड़ी हुई दुलाई के कारण यातायात की प्रत्याशित आवश्यकताएँ पूरी की जा सकें। याई के ठाँवों में परिवर्तन पार स्टेशनो, लूप लाइनों आदि की व्यवस्था के लिए निर्माण कार्य जारी है।

बीकानेर तथा जोधपुर डिवीजनो पर अपने स्टालो को किरायेपर देने वाले बडरो के लाइसेंस रद्द करने का प्रस्ताव

6086. श्री पञ्चालाल बाघपाल : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार उत्तर रेलवे के बीकानेर और जोधपुर डिविजन में रेहड़ी, खींचे, चाय, पूरी, मिठाई, दाल रोटी के स्टाल लगाने वाले उन बडरो के लाइसेंस रद्द करने का है जो दूसरों को अपने स्टाल 200 रुपये से 300 रुपये मासिक किराये पर दे देते हैं तथा उन किरायेदारों की अपने नौकर बताते हैं,

(ख) क्या सरकार को इन स्टालो के वास्तविक उपभोक्ताओं, जिन्हें नौकर बताया जाता है, की ओर से इस आशय का कोई आपत्त प्राप्त हुआ है कि उन्हें बैडिंग-लाइसेंस दिये जायेंगे; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो इस बारे में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) से (ग). नियमों के अंतर्गत ठेको को उप पट्टे पर देना निषिद्ध है। अतः जिन मामलों में यह सिद्ध हो जाता है कि ठेके उप पट्टे पर दिये गये हैं, उनमें ठेके को रद्द कर दिया जाता है। बीकानेर मण्डल से सरकार को एक आपन मिला है जिसकी जाच की जा रही है। जोधपुर मण्डल से ऐसा कोई आपन नहीं मिला है।

डल्लूपुरा गाव (दिल्ली-51) में नहर में दरार आने से रबी की फसल को नुकसान

6087. श्री खन्नुलाल खन्नाकर क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का पता है कि पानी के अत्यधिक दबाव से नहर की पुलिया में दरार आने के कारण 1972 में डल्लूपुरा गाव (दिल्ली-51) में रबी की फसल पानी में डूब गई और उसके परिणामस्वरूप नष्ट हो गई,

(ख) क्या सरकार ने प्रभावग्रस्त व्यक्तियों को कोई मुआवजा नहीं दिया,

(ग) क्या इन व्यक्तियों से उक्त फसल के लिए नहर सिंचाई कर वसूल कर लिया गया है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त गाव के निवासियों को सिंचाई कर को अदायगी से छूट देने का है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि नहर के दाएँ तट पर स्थित डल्लूपुरा ग्राम में रबी

की फसलों की सिंचाई करने के ख्याल से कुछ लोगों ने अनाधिकृत तरीके से हिण्डन नहर के अन्तर्वाह के कपाटों को हटा दिया। इसके परिणामस्वरूप नहर का पानी अन्तर्वाह से निकलने लगा और जिन लोगों से कपाट खोले थे उनके काबू के बाहर हो गया। अतः नहर के पानी से संभावित लाखों के स्थान पर संबद्ध लोगों को, रबी की फसलें अधिक पानी और जलमग्नता के कारण क्षतिग्रस्त हो गई।

(ख) किसी भी व्यक्ति को मुआवजे की अदायगी का प्रश्न नहीं उठा क्योंकि क्षति किसानों की अपनी अनाधिकृत कार्यवाई के कारण हुई थी।

(ग) डल्लूपुरा ग्राम नहर के कमान क्षेत्र में नहीं आता है और इसलिए ग्राम के किसानों से नहर सिंचाई कर वसूल करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ?

जबलपुर (मध्य प्रदेश) में विद्युत् उत्पादन के बारे में विद्युत् इंजीनियर महासंघ की बैठक

6088. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) जबलपुर (मध्य प्रदेश) में विद्युत् उत्पादन से सुधार करने हेतु अखिल भारतीय विद्युत् इंजीनियर महासंघ को हाल ही में हुई बैठक से सरकार को क्या सुझाव दिये गये;

(ख) क्या इस महासंघ ने सरकार को यह बताया है कि विद्युत् उत्पादन में कमी, विद्युत् नियोजन संबंधी दोषपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय नीति के परिणामस्वरूप हुई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (ग) : जबलपुर में हाल ही में हुए अखिल भारतीय विद्युत् अभियंता महासंघ की संघीय परिषद् की बैठक में देश की विद्युत् स्थिति पर एक प्रस्ताव पारित किया गया था। बहरहाल, इसे औपचारिक रूप से भारत सरकार को नहीं भेजा गया है। विद्युत् सप्लाई उद्योग के पुनर्गठन करते समय विद्युत् जनन में सुधार करने के लिए दिये गये प्रत्येक सुझाव पर विचार किया जाएगा।

Scarcity of accommodation in retiring rooms of Patna Junction

6089. SHRI YOGESH CHANDRA MURMU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is scarcity of accommodation in the retiring room at Patna Junction Railway station in as much as that even V.I.Ps are refused accommodation;

(b) if so, what is the number of rooms available and whether there is lot of scope for expansion and further construction of rooms there;

(c) whether the maintenance of the retiring rooms is very poor in as much as torn bed sheets are supplied and toilets are in insanitary conditions; and

(d) if so, what concrete steps are being taken to improve upon the situation and making amenities like the calling bells and chart showing the names of the individuals occupying the rooms available there?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). There are seven retiring rooms (three with three beds in each and four with two beds in each) and one dormitory with ten beds at Patna Junction. Two additional rooms with two beds in each have been sanctioned to meet the additional demands for retiring room accommodation. No complaint has been received regarding refusal of retiring room accommodation to V.I.Ps.

(c) and (d). Every effort is made to ensure supply of standard, properly washed and clean serviceable material in the retiring rooms. New linen, curtains and bed-side carpets have been provided and calling bells and chart showing names of occupants have also been made available in the Retiring Rooms. Toilets are also cleaned regularly and surprise checks are carried out to ensure that they are maintained in sanitary condition. One care-taker and two attendants are provided to look after the retiring rooms as well as their occupants. Inspections are carried out almost daily and the staff taken up for lapses if any.

Internal functions of Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Calcutta

6090. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any information about internal functions of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Calcutta; if so, the broad features thereof; and

(b) whether Government have any information about the relationship between the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Calcutta and Royal Exchange, the Central Commercial Representation Fund, the West Bengal Commercial Representation Fund, the Calcutta Licensed Measures and some other institutions; and if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDA-BRATA BARUA): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

भेषजों के मूल्यों के बारे में औद्योगिक लागत तथा मूल्य व्यूरो की सिफारिशें

6091. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भेषजों और औषधियों के खुदरा मूल्य नियत करने के लिए मानदण्ड निर्धारित करने हेतु नियुक्त औद्योगिक लागत तथा मूल्य व्यूरो की मुख्य सिफारिशें क्या हैं .

(ख) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और प्रत्येक सिफारिश पर क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है;

(ग) इस व्यूरो पर कितना खर्च हुआ; और

(घ) व्यूरो ने कुल कितनी सिफारिशें की और कितनी सिफारिशें सरकार ने स्वीकार कर ली हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ) : (क) में (ख). औद्योगिक लागत तथा मूल्य व्यूरो के वेयरमैन की अध्यक्षता में नियुक्त गये कार्यकारी दल की रिपोर्ट पर सरकार विचार कर रही है और इस पर शीघ्र ही कोई निर्णय ले लिये जाने की संभावना है अतः सरकार द्वारा कोई निर्णय नहीं ले लिया जाता, कार्यकारी दल द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों के बारे में बताना जनहित में नहीं होगा ।

(ग) औद्योगिक लागत तथा मूल्य ब्यूरो एक सरकारी संस्था है जिसमें नियमित कर्मचारी वर्ग है। इस ब्यूरो को भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा समय-समय पर लागत जांच के संबंध में अनेक अध्ययन करने का कार्य सौंपा जाता है और ब्यूरो किन्हीं विशेष अध्ययनों पर हुये व्यय के बारे में कोई अलग हिसाब-किताब नहीं रखता। तथापि, ब्यूरो के बारे में वर्ष 1970-71, 1971-72 तथा 1972-73 के लिये वज्रत अनुदानों के ब्यौरे इस प्रकार थे:—

1970-71	6.96 लाख रुपये
1971-72	12.71 लाख रुपये
1972-73	13.97 लाख रुपये

Impact of shortage of raw materials for pharmaceutical industry

6092. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present critical shortage and spiralling cost of indigenous and imported raw materials, packing materials, services and utilities and policy constraints on expansion of capacity and production would adversely affect the prospects for reaching the targets envisaged for the pharmaceutical industry in the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether Government are aware that the critical raw material position had been further aggravated by the oil crisis and shortages were already in evidence and the industry had drawn the attention of Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH-NAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). The oil crisis has adversely affected the availability and prices of raw materials in the world market. The availability of raw materials, both indigenous and imported and packing materials required for the drug industry is however being kept under watch and is also periodically reviewed with the representatives of the industry. Corrective measures, wherever indicated are being taken to the extent possible. Under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970 the drugs and pharmaceutical units can apply for increases in the prices of drugs on account of increases in the input costs. Such applications are considered by the BICP. The impact of shortages and high costs of raw materials on the targets fixed under the Fifth Five Year Plan will be kept under watch.

Closure of Chemicals and Fibres of India Limited for want of raw material

6093. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Chemicals and Fibres of India Limited has been shut down for want of raw materials, throwing about 900 employees out of employment;

(b) whether Government have allowed them to import raw materials against export; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not giving licence for the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH-NAWAZ KHAN): (a) M/s. Chemicals & Fibres of India Ltd. have closed down their polyester fibre unit for want of raw materials. No employee has, however, been retrenched or laid off.

(b) and (c). The question of permitting the import of DMT against export of fabrics and garments containing polyester staple fibre is under consideration of the Government.

Setting up of Super Thermal Power Plant in West Bengal in Fifth Plan

6094. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a super thermal power plant in West Bengal in the Central Sector during the Fifth Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). It is proposed to establish a Central thermal power station at Farakka at a cost of Rs. 47 crores during the Fifth Plan period. One unit is expected to be commissioned during 1978-79. This station may develop to a larger size during the Sixth Plan.

Chemical manufacturers entering into deals with foreigners for supply of chemicals

6095. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some chemical manufacturers have entered into deals with foreigners for the supply of a wide range of items like butanol, butyl acetate, acetic acid and ethyl acetate in view of the higher prices offered by buyers; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines regarding the earning of foreign exchange in this regard during 1972-73?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Request from Punjab State for diversion of power from Delhi to Punjab

6096 SHRI R. S. PANDEY: SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab State has urged the Centre to divert some power from Delhi to the State to relieve the productive units in the State of power shortage; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Govt. of Punjab requested the Central Government in March 1974 to make available additional energy to meet the increased requirements for irrigation pumping in Punjab. Relief to the extent of 1 GWH/day was promptly arranged for Punjab. 0.2 GWH/day were arranged to be given from the Central Thermal Power Station of Badarpur and 0.79 GWH/day were arranged to be given by reduction of power supply to the Nangal Fertilizer Factory from Bhakra.

Interview of Commercial Clerks, Western Railway

6097. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD: SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain Commercial clerks were interviewed by the Western Railway administration during January to March, 1974;

(b) if so, total number of employees who were called for interview and total number of employees who were actually interviewed and name of the posts and number of vacancies for which the above interview was held;

(c) whether the result of the said interview has been declared and if not, the reasons for the delay and the date upto which it is likely to be declared now; and

(d) the total expenditure incurred on this interview as cost of the man-days lost and TA/DA paid to the staff called for interview?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Demand from travel agents for withdrawal of excise duty on fuel

6098. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the travel agents have urged Government to withdraw excise duty and sales tax on fuels for the development of tourism; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH-NAWAZ KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Exploration and development of Geothermal Power during next year

6099. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI RAGHUNANDANLAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for exploration and development of Geothermal Power during the next year; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SUDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). A project for exploration and development of Geothermal power is proposed to be taken up with the assistance of UNDP. It envisages preliminary geological, geochemical and geo-physical studies, some of which have been carried out in 1973-74 and the rest will be carried out in 1974-75. Further detailed studies of two areas viz. Manikaran hot springs area in Himachal Pradesh and West Coast hot spring belt in Maharashtra will also be carried out. Evaluation drilling will be carried out to assess the geothermal potential of the area, and if the exploration is successful, geothermal power projects will be taken up.

Exploration to determine the geothermal potential of the Puga Valley in Ladakh is also proposed to be carried out in 1974-75

Efforts of Railway authorities to remove coal stocks piled up at Jharia coal-fields

6100 SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that coal stocks are piling up at Jharia coal-fields because of the failure on the part of Railways to ensure steady movement of stocks to the consuming centres; and

(b) if so, the salient features regarding the efforts Railway authorities have made to move these stocks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Due to repeated staff and public agitations, particularly in the Eastern Region, rail transport and wagon availability has been adversely affected in the Bengal-Bihar coalfields. While the demands for coking coal for Steel Plants are being met currently the movement of non-coking coal from the Jharia coalfields was impeded by the recent staff agitations.

(b) If normal working conditions prevail, coal loading in the Jharia coalfield can be maintained at required levels.

डिवाइजल एकाउन्ट्स आफिसर, कोटा (पश्चिम रेलवे) के पास अनिर्णीत पड़े समयोपरि भत्ते के बिल

6101. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पश्चिम रेलवे के कोटा कार्यालय में डिवाइजल एकाउन्ट्स आफिसर के पास मई, 1973 में डिसेम्बर, 1973 तक के समयोपरि भत्ते के कितने बिल अनिर्णीत पड़े हुए हैं,

(ख) क्या मुख्य कार्यालय ने उन 5 फॉर्मलिटियों—गम-गम-बलकों के नये मजूरी दे दी है जिनमें स्टेशन मास्टर के साथ कार्य किया था; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो भुगतान न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) कोटा के मण्डल लेखा अधिकारी के पास समयोपरि के कोई बिल नहीं पड़े हैं ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) 19-3-74 को भुगतान किया जा चुका है ।

Decision on termination of catering contracts on Indian Railways

6102. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had taken a decision regarding the allotment of Catering Contract on Indian Railways for a period of six years;

(b) whether in pursuance of the said decision two months notice of termination was given to the Catering Contractors on Indian Railways and that the said notice period has since expired; and

(c) if so, why no action has been taken in the matter so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Due notice as required under the terms of the agreement entered into by the Railways with the contractors is given in all cases falling under this rule. The period of notice varies from Railway to Railway. In all cases where notices have been served, the Railways are already taking action to complete necessary formalities and finalize the cases.

रेलों के टाइम में परिवर्तन

6103. श्री ओंकारलाल बेरवा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलों के टाइम बदलने की सूचना किस प्रकार जनता तक पहुंचाई जाती है; और

(ख) क्या जंजपुर मेल, जो दिल्ली जाती है, का टाइम भी हान में बदल दिया गया है और, यदि हां, तो इसकी सूचना किस प्रकार जनता को दी गयी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपसर्ज (ओ मुहम्मद शाकी कुरेशी) : (क) प्रोमोटीव पर, जब समय होता है, महत्वपूर्ण समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित प्रेस सूचनाओं के जरिए और स्टेशन सूचना पट्टों के जरिए गाड़ी के समय में मध्याह्न परिवर्तनों की सूचना जनता को दी जाती है। यदि अल्प सूचना पर किन्हीं अप्रत्याशित परिस्थितियों के कारण समय में परिवर्तन करना आवश्यक होता है तो इस प्रकार के परिवर्तनों को स्टेशन सूचना पट्टों और जहाँ व्यावहारिक होता है आकाशवाणी के जरिए अधिसूचित किया जाता है।

(ख) समय के अभाव के कारण अभी हाल में 94 डाउन जोधपुर रेल के समय में किये गये परिवर्तनों को, समाचार पत्रों के जरिए अधिसूचित नहीं किया जा सका और इसलिए स्टेशन सूचना पट्टों पर सूचनाओं के जरिए और जोधपुर के आकाशवाणी स्टेशन के जरिए भी इन्हें अधिसूचित किया गया था।

New Railway Lines in Bihar

6104. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether new railway lines in the State of Bihar for which survey was made during the year 1972-73 were not taken up till the end of the year 1973-74; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Surveys were in progress in

1972-73 for Jhanjharpur-Laukahabazar and Hasanpur-Sakri new metre gauge rail links. While the survey for Jhanjharpur-Laukahabazar new line has been completed, the work on Hasanpur-Sakri survey is still in progress. Proposals for construction of these lines have, however, been included in the Budget for 1974-75 and work is expected to commence in the course of the year. Work on the restoration of Saraighar-Pratapganj and Pratapganj-Forbesganj sections, surveyed in 1973, was however, approved in May and October, 1973, respectively and is in progress.

Decrease in Production of Diesel Railway Engines during 1973-74

6105 SHRI SUKRDFO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of diesel railway engines has gone down during the year 1973-74 as compared to the previous year, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes, the production of diesel locomotives from the Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi has gone down from 95 during 1972-73 to 87 in 1973-74.

(b) The reasons for shortfall in production were mainly due to frequent power shedding, causing dis-jointed shift working and labour unrest.

Steps are, however, in hand to increase the production capacity during the 5th Plan period, in consonance with the allotment of funds.

Fertiliser Plants where production has not been stabilised

6106. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI;
SHRI RAMACHANDRAN
KADANNAPPALLI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fertiliser plants in the country where construction work has been completed but production has not so far been stabilised due to erection defects and mechanical troubles;

(b) the broad outlines of each case together with the production loss incurred by the country due to the non stabilisation of production in each plant; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve production in each unit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Three, namely, Durgapur, Cochin and Goa.

(b) and (c). The Durgapur and Cochin plants have not yet been successfully commissioned though trial runs have been taken at different loads owing to unforeseen failures of certain sophisticated and imported items of equipment like reformed gas boiler, waste heat recovery system, boiler feed water heater, some pumps, etc. These deficiencies have systematically been identified and remedial action is also under way. The Goa plant had also some initial limitations in its carbon dioxide booster compressors and these have now been overcome and production is being stabilised.

On the basis of 50 per cent capacity utilisation in the first year of operation, Durgapur and Cochin plants should each have produced about 165,000 tonnes of urea in 1973-74. As against this, they produced 13,500 and 31,500 tonnes respectively. With an

installed capacity of 340,000 tonnes of urea, Goa on this basis should have produced 170,000 tonnes; the actual production was 140,000 tonnes of urea.

Re-modelling of Howrah-Amta Railway

6107. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR
SARKAR:

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether West Bengal Government and some Members of Parliament have drawn the attention of the Railway Ministry many times regarding Howrah-Amta Railway;

(b) salient features of the demand made by them from time to time; and

(c) whether West Bengal Government have abandoned the idea of remodelling Howrah-Amta Railway and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) The main demand was that rail facilities in the area should be restored.

(c) The Government of West Bengal have not abandoned the idea of construction of a Broad Gauge line in the area served by the former Howrah-Amta Railway.

Expenditure incurred on Construction Work of Farakka Barrage

6108. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the total amount sanctioned and spent so far on the construction work of Farakka Barrage?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): The sanctioned revised estimate for the Farakka Barrage Project is Rs. 156.29 crores. An expenditure of about Rs. 125.4 crores has been incurred on the Project upto March, 1974.

Decision on Construction of Railway Lines in Sundarban Area of West Bengal

6109. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken to construct Railway lines in Sundarban area of West Bengal;

(b) if so, salient features of the proposed lines and the amount sanctioned therefor; and

(c) when these Railway lines will be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). A traffic survey for the following B.G. lines in the Sundarban area is in progress:

- (i) Lakshmikanthapur to Kakdwip via Kulpi.
- (ii) Canning to Golabari.
- (iii) Hasnabad to Canning via Pratapadityanagar.
- (iv) Sonarpur/Champanhati to Dhamkhali.

In addition to these proposed lines it is proposed to carry out a traffic survey for a B.G. line from Budge Budge to Namkhana via Diamond Harbour.

A decision for all the above proposals can be taken only after the surveys are completed.

Survey for Railway Lines in Sundarban areas in West Bengal

6110. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many times, date-wise, and at what places surveys have been conducted in Sundarban areas of West Bengal for new Railway lines;

(b) the salient features of reports of these surveys; and

(c) whether any techno-economic surveys have been accepted for implementation and if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). No survey for any line in the Sundarban area was carried out in the past. However a traffic survey for the following B.G. lines in the Sundarban area is in progress:

- (i) Lakshmikanthapur to Kakdwip via Kulpi.
- (ii) Canning to Golabari
- (iii) Hasnabad to Canning via Pratapadityanagar
- (iv) Sonarpur/Champanhati to Dhamkhali.

In addition to these proposed lines it is also proposed to carry out a traffic survey for a B.G. line from Budge Budge to Namkhana via Diamond Harbour.

Further consideration to the proposals can be given after the surveys are completed.

Electrification of villages in Kerala during 1973-74

6111. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in the State of Kerala which were electrified during the financial year 1973-74;

(b) the number of villages which are proposed to be electrified by the end of 1974-75; and

(c) the time by which the programme of electrification of all the villages in Kerala will be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) 30 villages.

(b) 100 villages.

(c) By the end of 1975-76.

Irrigation Facilities in Kerala

6112. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of irrigated land in the State of Kerala at present; and

(b) the action being taken by Government for improving irrigation facilities in the State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The irrigation potential from major, medium and minor irrigation schemes likely to be created by 1973-74 in Kerala is expected to be 23 per cent of the cropped area.

(b) Seven major irrigation projects with an ultimate irrigation potential of 3.28 lakh hac. are already under construction in Kerala. In the Fifth Five Year Plan programme of Kerala, maximum possible provision is proposed to be made for these projects. It is expected that six of these irrigation projects, would be completed by the end of the Fifth Plan.

Major Irrigation Schemes for Kerala during First Year of Fifth Plan

6113. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of major and other irrigation schemes proposed to be taken up in the State of Kerala during the First Year of Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) the broad outlines of these schemes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The Annual Plan of Kerala for 1974-75 has yet to be finalised.

(b) Does not arise.

Increase in the Income of Big Agency Houses

6114. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether big agency houses like Williamson Magor, Duncan Bros, Shaw Wallace, Davenport, Octavius Steel, Macleod, Balmer Lawrie, James Finlay, and MacNeill Barry have increased their income from the tea

companies under their control by entering into service agreements after the abolition of the Managing Agency System with effect from April, 1970;

(b) if so, their income from managing agency commission from tea companies before the system was abolished and income from commission on service agreements with tea companies under their control during the last three years, separately; and

(c) what action Government propose to take against the perpetuation of the managing agency system in the new forms of service agreements?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) Government has no information.

(b) Information about the income from managing agency commission from the companies during the year 1969-70 are being collected and will be laid before the House.

(c) Government is already seized of such practices and the necessary provision to plug this loophole has been included in Clause 17 of the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1972. The notes on clauses in respect of Clause 17 of the said Bill explain the reasons for the proposed amendment.

Proposal from West Bengal Regarding Teesta Barrage Project

6116. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY:

SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a proposal from West Bengal Government regarding Teesta Barrage Project, estimated at Rs 70

crores, as a part of the total Master Plan to control flood and to provide means for irrigation facilities in North Bengal; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal involves some inter-State aspects. The Chief Ministers of West Bengal and Bihar had set up in August, 1972, a Bihar West Bengal Rivers Study Team comprising of officers of the two States to study in detail the Teesta as well as the other out-standing issues on which they have difference of opinion, and to submit a report. The team submitted its report to the Chief Ministers of West Bengal and Bihar in August, 1973 for their consideration. A final decision has not been taken so far.

The Minister of Irrigation and Power has also requested the Irrigation Ministers of the two States to take an early decision in the matter.

Measures to Improve Railway Finances by Removing Slackness in Movement of Goods Wagons

6116. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any suggestion regarding measures to improve Railway finances by taking steps to remove slackness in movements of Railway goods wagons by adopting a very simple device which can be applied without any financial burden on the existing system to relieve of the Railways of many existing burdens;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) what action Government have taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Consignment Booked Underweight from Delhi Station to Howrah by Parcel Staff, Delhi Station

6117. SHRI MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6782 dated the 10th April, 1973 regarding investigation into consignments booked underweight from Delhi station to Howrah by Parcel Staff, Delhi station and state;

(a) whether the Parcel Clerks concerned have been charge-sheeted and transferred from Delhi Main Station; and

(b) if so, whether the Administration also propose to probe through the Vigilance Department about the consignments of fresh vegetables booked underweight from Delhi to Howrah by the Parcel Staff during the years 1970 and 1971 to assess as to what extent the leakage of Railway revenue is involved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes. All the eight Parcel Clerks have been charge-sheeted and orders of their transfer have been issued. Six of them have already carried out their transfers.

(b) The desirability of ordering such a probe is under consideration.

Disturbed Industrial Relations in Railways

6118. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA:

SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state what flexible and unconventional approach he intends to adopt in order to cope with the persistent disturbed industrial relations in the Railways causing serious dislocation of rail movement during the last one year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): The legitimate demands of all categories of staff are considered and solved through the various tiers of the collective bargaining machinery—the Permanent Negotiating Machinery and the Joint Consultative Machinery—which have been functioning constitutionally and purposefully over a long period of time. Further, representations coming from any source, including unrecognised Unions, are given due consideration and appropriate action is taken in each case. When there is so much of scope for ventilating the grievances and getting them redressed, there should really be no room for sudden outbursts of illegal strikes or agitations like “Work to-Rule”, “Work-to-Safety” etc.

2 There is no doubt that labour relations on Indian Railways is a subject that requires persistent attention and in this context there have been several special meetings with labour representatives under the aegis of the recognised Federations which have been useful. Not only so, an unconventional step was taken in inviting a conference on labour relations on 4th February, 1974 and it was attended by some Members of Parliament interested in labour problems, some leaders of central trade unions and representatives of two recognised Federations. The policy of one union

in one industry has been accepted in principle in this Conference.

3. Under the order issued on 25-11-1973 in exercise of Defence of India Rules, 1971, strike is prohibited in Railways services for a period of six months with effect from 26-11-1973. Violation of these orders is punishable as per provisions of the rules.

4. Railway employees who resort to illegal strikes in violation of the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 are liable for punishment.

5. It has been decided to enforce the principle of 'No work—No Pay' to discourage the elements instigating strikes and agitations.

6. All acts of indiscipline will be dealt with firmly.

7. The Grievances Redressal Machinery and Implementation Cell is being suitably strengthened.

8. It has also been decided to recognise the services of loyal workers by grant of extensions, rewards, advance increments for outstanding service. Favourable consideration within administrative rules will also be given for appointment of children and dependents of loyal workers.

Mixing Methanol with Petrol for Fuel Economy

6119. **SHRI P. GANGADEB:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Methanol can be produced from coal, wood and domestic refuse;

(b) if so, whether Government have explored a method of stretching petrol by adding Methanol to it; and

(c) whether tests have shown that fuel economy can be achieved by it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Because of the short supply and high prices of Methanol, no attempts have been made so far to blend methanol with petrol.

Increase in cases of crimes on Eastern Railway during 1973

6120. **SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cases of robberies, lootings and thefts on the Eastern Railway have sharply increased in 1973 in comparison to 1971; and

(b) if so, the figures thereof and what new steps have been taken to combat them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b) (1) As indicated by the figures given below, while there has been some increase in the incidence of cases of robbery and looting (dacoity), there is considerable decrease in cases of thefts of passengers' property on the Eastern Railway during the year 1973, as compared to the year 1971:—

	1971	1973
Robbery	27	61
Looting (dacoity)	28	37
Thefts of passengers' property	1241	663

(2) The following preventive steps are being taken to check the incidence

of such crimes on the Eastern Railway:—

- (i) To the extent possible armed unarmed police escorts are provided in the night passenger trains to ensure safety of passengers in affected areas. The strength of the escorts is also revised from time to time depending on the local conditions. Two platoons of Railway Protection Special Force have been placed at the disposal of the GRP for re-inforcing the escorting arrangements in Bihar area.

- (ii) A system of hunting patrols has been introduced. Squads of armed CID men travel in passenger trains in plain clothes for the purpose of detection of such incidents and apprehensions of criminals on the spot.

Intelligence work has been intensified and the persons suspected to be involved in the commission of such crimes are being detained under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act.

- (iii) Strict instructions have been issued to RPF staff, on duty in yards or station platforms for guarding railway property, to rush to the scene of such crimes when summoned and render all possible help to victims.

- (iv) Concerned at the growing incidence of crimes in trains and railway premises, particularly in the States of U.P., Bihar and West Bengal, the Minister of Railways addressed letters to the Chief Ministers of these States in November, 72 and requested them to provide armed guards on important passenger trains, particularly in badly affected

areas. The Minister of Railways also held a high level meeting with the Home Ministers and High Officials of some States on 21-3-73 in this connection so that greater security could be provided to the travelling public.

Memorandum by Commercial Clerks to General Manager and Chief Commercial Superintendent, Western Railway

6121. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRA-SAD:

SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 18 Commercial Clerks of Western Railway have submitted a joint representation to the General Manager and the Chief Commercial Superintendent, Western Railway, on 21st March, 1974, in regard to the irregular selection held in 1967-68 for the post of Claims Tracers/ACMIs;

(b) if so, the salient features of the representation; and

(c) reaction of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) A joint representation dated 20-3-74 signed by 15 Commercial Clerks has been received.

(b) The representationists have complained that certain persons who were confirmed as Commercial Clerks in scale Rs. 150-240 were called in the suitability test held in 1966-67. They requested that the panel should be scrapped to the extent of the above employees and others who were eligible as per rules then in force should be considered for inclusion.

(c) It is true that certain persons who were confirmed as Commercial Clerks in scale Rs. 150-240 were called in the test. This action was subsequently regularised by the competent authority after consultation with the recognised unions. Those staff who would have been eligible for post of Claim Tracer but for calling the confirmed Commercial Clerks in the test, cannot be considered now for promotion as this would involve de-confirmation of a number of persons and complaints from staff. However, eligible staff are being promoted against the existing vacancies on adhoc basis pending suitability test.

Appointment of a committee on working of Badarpur Power Station in Delhi

6122. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed a Committee to inquire into the erratic working of Badarpur Power Station in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the terms of reference and personnel of the Committee?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No Sir

(b) Does not arise

Resolution Passed at All India Young Lawyer's Conference held at Delhi

6123 SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the resolutions adopted by the All India Young Lawyer's Conference held in Delhi

during the month of February, 1974 under the Chairmanship of Shri Gabinda Mukhoty;

(b) if so, outlines of the main demands incorporated in these resolutions;

(c) the reaction of Government thereto;

(d) whether any expert committee will be set up to examine the implications of these resolutions;

(e) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (f) Do not arise.

Further reduction in Kerosene Oil quotas of States

6126 SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerosene quotas to the States have again been reduced in March, 1974

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether this reduction was higher as compared to the cut in January and February, 1974; and

(d) whether Government are proposing to take over wholesale and retail trade in Kerosene?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The production of Kerosene oil continues to be restricted due to increased demand of diesel oil which is required to be met on priority basis.

(c) The cut imposed in March, 1974 was 15 per cent as compared to 20 per cent in February, 1974 and 15 per cent in January, 1974.

(d) The Central Government have no proposal for taking over of the wholesale and/or retail trade of kerosene. However, if one or more State Governments wish to take over the wholesale and/or retail trade of kerosene, the Central Government would have no objection to this after satisfying itself that the takeover arrangements will not result in any inconvenience to the genuine consumers

Work-to-rule agitation by Engineers of Badarpur Thermal Power Station

6127 SHRI RAM BHAGAT
PASWAN:
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether engineers of Badarpur Thermal Power Station resorted to work-to-rule agitation recently; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The Engineers of Badarpur Thermal Power Station launched an agitation to work-to-rule by passing a resolution on 1-3-1974 not to work on Sundays and holidays as their main demands for grant of construction allowance for field staff, and generation allowance for operation and maintenance staff had not been accepted by Government till then.

These demands have since been considered and Government have agreed to grant a "Special Construction Allowance for Badarpur" admissible to those employed on construction work and a "Generation Allowance" to the technical staff working on the operation and maintenance of the Power

Station who are not in receipt of any other special pay or overtime allowance.

Although the work-to-rule resolution has not been withdrawn formally, the working in the Project is normal.

Export of Surplus Naphtha

6128. SHRI RAM BHAGAT
PASWAN:
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether at present the production of Naphtha in the country is much more than what is consumed by fertiliser factories; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to export surplus Naphtha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAAZ KHAN): (a) The production of Naphtha in the country is less than the total planned requirements. However at present Naphtha consumption is low due to the various difficulties of some of existing Fertilisation Plants, and slippages/teething troubles in commissioning of some of the new Fertiliser Plants.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Promotion of ASMs of Allahabad Division as Asst. Yard Masters (Northern Railway)

6129. SHRI JAGANNATH RAO
JOSHI:
SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH
BANERA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) In September last how many ASMs of Allahabad Division of grade

Rs. 205—280 were temporarily promoted to the grade of Rs. 250—380 to work as Assistant Yard Masters;

(b) whether normal increments were denied to them and they were given only Assistant Station Masters pay during their three months' working as Assistant Yard Masters; and

(c) what is the comparison between (i) the expenditure if the increments were given to those promoted as Assistant Yard Masters (ii) the expenditure now being incurred by way of overtime payments in the present alternative arrangement and whether Railway is being put to loss by adopting more expensive alternative?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). In the absence of regularly selected Assistant Yard Masters, three ASMs in scale Rs. 205-280 were temporarily utilised as Asstt. Yard Masters in grade Rs. 250-380 in the exigencies of work during period from September to December 1973. They are being paid officiating allowance as admissible under the rules.

In January, 1974, two out of the three Asstt. Station Masters refused to work as AYMs. Consequently the work is being managed by the existing staff on overtime basis. In the meanwhile efforts are being made to fill up the vacancies on a regular measure.

(c) Claims for officiating pay and overtime allowance have not yet been received from the concerned staff. Therefore, it is not possible at this stage to draw a comparison.

Reservation of seats in Vidhan Sabhas and Lok Sabha

6130. SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the names of sub-castes in

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, State-wise, candidates of which are eligible to represent the reserved seats in Vidhan Sabhas and Lok Sabha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): The names of sub-castes in Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, members of which are eligible to stand for election to Vidhan Sabha and Lok Sabha from constituencies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, are contained in the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Orders and the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Orders made by the President. These orders are contained in the Manual of Election Law (7th Edition).

Shortage of Raw Material for Plastic Industry

6131 SHRI D P JADEJA

SHRI B S BHURA.

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state.

(a) whether plastic industries are facing an acute shortage of raw material;

(b) whether Government are considering to take over the distribution of raw material so that Small Scale Industries can be saved; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). The plastic processing units, which are mostly in the small and medium scale sectors are facing shortage of thermoplastic

resins. The shortage is being particularly felt by new small scale units set up during the last 3 years or so. The Government is considering certain arrangements to ensure the supply of a portion of indigenous production of resins to new small scale units.

Plastic Manufacturing Companies and Import of Raw Material

6132. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Companies which are manufacturing plastic in India;

(b) whether the raw material used for manufacturing plastic is imported; and

(c) if so, from which countries and the quantity imported during the last three years, country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) The major items of plastics manufactured in the country for processing into plastic goods along with the names of the manufacturers are furnished below:—

1 Polyethylene (Low Density):

(a) M/s Alkali Chemical Corporation (India) Ltd., Calcutta.

(b) M/s Union Carbide (India) Ltd. (Factory at Bombay).

2. Polyethylene (High Density)

M/s. Polyolefins Industries Ltd., Bombay.

3. PVC:

(a) M/s Ahmedabad Manufacturing and Calico Printing Co. Ltd., Bombay.

(b) M/s. Chemicals & Plastics India Ltd. (Factory at Mettur).

(c) M/s National Organic Chemical Industries Ltd., Bombay.

(d) M/s Shriram Vinyl & Chemical Industries Ltd., Kota (Rajasthan).

(e) M/s Plastics & Resins & Chemicals Ltd., Arumugene Sahupuram (Tamil Nadu)

4. Polystyrene:

(a) M/s. Polychem Ltd., Bombay.

(b) M/s. Chemicals & Plastics Ltd., Vishakapatnam

5. Cellulose Acetate Moulding Granules:

(a) M/s. East Anglia Plastics India Ltd., Calcutta.

(b) M/s. Mysore Acetates & Chemicals Ltd. (Factory at Mandia) Karnataka.

6. Phenol Formaldehyde Moulding Powder:

(a) M/s. Bakelite Hylam Ltd., Secunderabad.

(b) M/s. Indian Plastics Ltd. Bombay.

(c) TIPCO—The Industrial Plastics Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Bombay.

7. Urea Formaldehyde Moulding Powder:

(a) M/s. Nuchem Plastics Ltd., Faridabad.

(b) M/s. Indian Plastics Ltd., Bombay.

(c) M/s. Praga Industries Ltd., Coimbatore.

(d) M/s. Chempharma Ltd., Bombay.

(b) The basic raw materials required for manufacture of the above plastics are mostly indigenous. These are the following:—

- (1) Ethyl Alcohol
- (2) Calcium Carbide
- (3) Chlorine/Hydrochloric Acid
- (4) Benzene
- (5) Naphtha
- (6) Phenol
- (7) Urea
- (8) Formaldehyde
- (9) Cellulose Acetate Flakes
- (10) Plasticizers
- (11) Stabilisers and colours
- (12) Catalysts and other process chemicals

Of the above, Cellulose Acetate Flakes, certain Stabilisers, Chemicals and catalysts as also Pigments/Colours are partly imported. It is no doubt possible that when occasional shortages develop, some of these materials are allowed to be imported also, e.g., Alcohol, Phenol, etc.

(c) Imports are effected from various countries e.g., USA, UK, West Germany, Holland, Japan.

Since Chemicals and Catalysts etc. vary from one plastic to the other and form a large number though the quantity may be small, it is difficult to indicate these figures separately. The total value of raw materials allowed imports for manufacture of thermoplastics varies between Rs. 40 to 70 lakhs annually and of Cellulose from Rs. 30 to 110 lakhs mainly for Cellulose Acetate Flakes.

In the case of phenolic and Urea Moulding materials, imports are not on a very high order, the major imports being related to cellulose pulp for U.F. phenol to meet the indige-

nous gap, and a small quantity of formaldehyde when indigenous methanol was not available adequate for formaldehyde production within the country.

Conversion of Metre Gauge Line into Broad Gauge in Gujarat State during Fifth Five Year Plan

6133. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to convert metre gauge line into broad gauge in Gujarat State during the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) Conversion of 557 kms long metre gauge section between Varamgam-Okha and Kanalus-Portandar (including Kanalus-Sika and Jamnagar-Bedi branch lines), in Gujarat, sanctioned in December 1971, at an estimated cost of Rs. 42.92 crores, is in progress. This work will be completed by December, 1977.

A Survey has also been carried out for conversion of Delhi-Ahmedabad line, which falls partly in Gujarat State, to B.G. The report is under examination.

Traffic on Jamnagar-Bedi Line

6134. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jamnagar-Bedi line is going to be closed for Railway traffic in the near future; and

(b) if so, by when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No. However, in connection with the conversion of Viramgam-Okha and Kanalus-Probandar metre gauge lines into broad gauge (including Jamnagar-Bedi and Kanalus-Sika branch lines), which is in progress and is likely to be completed by December, 1977, the existing alignment between, Hapa, Jamnagar and Bedi is being diverted outside the congested areas of Jamnagar City. This is being done in view of the sharp curvature of the existing take off point from Jamnagar to Bedi which is not suitable for Broad gauge, the lack of adequate space at Jamnagar for expansion at the existing location and to avoid congested and built up areas of Jamnagar Town. A new site for the Jamnagar station is being selected. A suitable Broad Gauge connection will be given to the Bedi Port from the proposed diverted alignment.

(b) Does not arise.

Petrol consumed by Central Ministers and Ministries

6135. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the quantity and value of petrol and petroleum products consumed by each Central Minister and Ministry separately, month-wise, from June, 1973 to January, 1974?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Powder rates for Aluminium Industry

6136. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to cut power rates for the aluminium industry;

(b) whether according to a scheme drawn up by Government, the State Electricity Boards which supply electricity to the industry, will be reimbursed their losses on this account,

(c) if so, the main features of the scheme so drawn up; and

(d) the reasons for special treatment to a particular industry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Deterioration in Power supply in West Bengal

6137. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the power supply situation in West Bengal has deteriorated still further during February and March, 1974 resulting in frequent and prolonged load-shedding without prior notice;

(b) if so, the reasons for such deterioration; and

(c) the grounds on which West Bengal's power, which is in short supply, is being diverted to the Rihand Complex in Uttar Pradesh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). It is true that West Bengal has been facing power

shortage for a couple of months resulting in restrictions on the consumption of power by load-shedding. This shortage is due to the fact that the augmentation of power generating capacity in the State has not kept pace with the demand and the plant availability was low.

(c) No power is being diverted to U.P. at the cost of West Bengal.

Setting up a Committee for selection of sites for Thermal Stations in Fifth Plan

6138. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had set up a Committee to select the sites for setting up large thermal power stations in the Central sphere in the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, what are the recommendations made by this Committee; and

(c) what are the decisions of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Committee has visited the various sites and is expected to submit its report shortly.

Oil Source Discovered at Charali in Assam

6139. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

SHRI TARUN GOGOI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether new oil source has been recently discovered in Assam; and

(b) if so, whether oil was struck at Charali in Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Measures against Power Failures in Delhi during Summer Months

6140. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken necessary measures to ensure that frequent power failures do not occur during summer months in Delhi as in the last year; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking has taken adequate measures, such as proper maintenance of plant and equipment, to maintain optimum generation from its power stations during the coming summer months.

Power Loss in Transmission by DESU

6141. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether at present DESU is losing 10 per cent power in transmission which is on the high side; and

(b) if so, the measures proposed to be taken to reduce these losses?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The losses in the distribution system of Delhi Electric Supply

Undertaking during 1973-74 have been estimated at about 10 per cent as against the all India average of 18.3 per cent for transmission and distribution losses.

(b) The following measures are being taken by Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking to further reduce the energy losses in the system:—

- (1) To bring down the losses, 11 Nos. 5 MVAR capacitors have been installed at 33 KV substations. A total of 8 capacitors of total 6 MVAR capacity have also been installed in 11 KV substations and lines. Installation of more capacitors are under study.
- (2) For individual bulk supply consumers, an agreement is entered into with a clause for power factor correction.
- (3) The completion of the 220 KV ring around Delhi is being expedited and will enable significant saving in losses.

Dilapidated Condition of Rail-cum-Road Bridge at Baliapattam, (Kerala)

6142. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rail-cum-road bridge at Baliapattam, Cannanore, Kerala is now in a dilapidated condition as many of the wooden planks laid on the bridge are broken;

(b) whether Government are aware that this causes a lot of inconvenience to the pedestrians and vehicles; and

(c) the steps taken to repair this bridge?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. BHAFI QURESHI): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply to (a) above.

(c) The rail-cum-road bridge near Valiappatanam station on the Calicut-Mangalore Section of Southern Railway consists of 12 spans of 100 ft. steel girders with RCC slab deck to carry road traffic and footpaths 2 ft. 6 inches wide on either side with wooden planks for catering to pedestrian traffic. The wooden planks of the footpaths need frequent renewal due to wear and tear on account of heavy pedestrian traffic. These renewals are carried out expeditiously. Recently in March last, 80 planks have been renewed in the footpaths and the footpaths are in good condition.

Broad Gauge Line for Martin Light Railway Routes in Howrah and Hooghly Districts

6143. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West Bengal's Chief Minister has assured the Centre of bearing the entire expenditure on purchase of land for the construction of broad-gauge railway lines on the old Martin Light Railways routes in Howrah and Hooghly districts; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and Government's decision on it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) The work of construction of Howrah-Amta and Howrah-Sheakhala lines has been approved on the basis that not only the cost of land but 50 per cent of the entire cost of construction and operation will be borne by the State Government. The proposal of the West Bengal Government is under consideration.

Diversification of certain items by Drug Firms without Permission from D.G.T.D.

6144. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether no permission from DGT D was obtained for diversification of certain items by the drug firms;

(b) if not, what are the reference numbers and dates of each permission granted for diversification of certain items by the drug firms during the last three years; and

(c) if no records have been maintained, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH-NAWAZ KHAN): (a) In terms of the Press Note dated the 27th October 1966 (copy enclosed with Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 553 dated the 31d April 1974) industrial undertakings were given the freedom to diversify for the manufacture of new articles without any licence provided.

- (i) no additional plant and machinery was installed except minor balancing equipment procured indigenously.
- (ii) No additional expenditure of foreign exchange was involved
- (iii) The diversification did not exceed 25 per cent of the total production; and
- (iv) The diversification did not include specified items which were listed primarily with a view to afford protection to small scale industries. Such undertakings were required to intimate to the DGT D or other appropriate technical authorities concerned the particulars

regarding their revised manufacturing programme and the new article proposed to be manufactured. No permission as such was required to be obtained for diversifying production.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Permission Letter issued to May and Baker for Manufacturing Metronidazole

6145. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR. Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state.

(a) whether May and Baker has been issued permission letter for Metronidazole manufacturing in 1968, if so, capacity and particulars of the permission letter;

(b) whether there was package deal to approve prices for Metronidazole vis-a-vis Flagyl, when the latter was given highest price. and

(c) how much they over produced in last three years and what is the outgoing foreign exchange involved directly and indirectly due to grant of this permission letter to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH-NAWAZ KHAN): (a) M/s. May and Baker Ltd. were allowed in 1968 to take up the manufacture of bulk Metronidazole in accordance with the liberalisation policy as indicated in the Ministry of Industry's Press Note dated the 27th October 1966 subject to the following conditions.

- (i) They should make available at least 30 per cent of their production to other formulators and processors if and when required at a price to be approved by Government; and

(ii) They should submit the production return to DGTD periodically.

No capacity was specified

(b) When the Drugs (Prices Control) Order 1970 was promulgated this company adopted the "Alternative Scheme" of pricing thereunder whereby the manufacturer may, if he so chooses, submit to the Central Government for approval a scheme of prices covering all of the formulations marketed by him, so that overall gross profit before tax does not exceed 15 per cent of the sales turnover. This company accordingly submitted a package proposal including *inter alia* Flagyl. The position regarding prices of this product is indicated below:—

Pack size	Prices Prior to 15-5-70	Prices approved by Govt. in 1970	Prices voluntarily reduced by Govt. by M & B in 1973. on 1-7-72	Reduced prices approved by Govt.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
10 T	7 33	5 30	4 75	4 30
21 T	15 59	11 13	10 03	9 06
250 T	144 11	119 34	107 42	95 44

It will be seen that prices approved by Government were lower than before the promulgation of DPCO 1970.

(c) Their production during 1971 to 1973 has been as follows:—

1971	5941 kgs.
1972	6922 kgs.
1973	7645 kgs.

Imports of Metronidazole into India have been as follows:—

Year.	Quantity Tonnes	Value Rs. lakhs.
1970-71	3.31	3.60
1971-72	7.15	8.31
1972-73	16.26	21.66

According to the application for Industrial licence for expansion, the imported raw materials required for the production of 1 tonne of Metronidazole was indicated at Rs. 81,994. The extent of indirect foreign exchange outgo by this manufacture is not available.

Wagons ordered with M/s. Jessop and Co. Ltd.

6146. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) number of wagons for which orders have been placed with M/s Jessop and Co. Ltd. during last two years; and

(b) number of wagons delivered by this unit during this period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). The information is as under:—

(Figures in terms of four wheelers)

Year	Outstanding orders on the beginning of the year (1st April)	Fresh orders placed during the year	Total orders available during the year	Wagons delivered during the year
1972-73	2462	200	2159 5*	180 5
1973-74	1979	900	2879	680

*Exclusive of order for 502.5 wagons in terms of four wheelers cancelled.

Decrease in orders for Wagons received by West Bengal's Wagon Builders

6147. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether West Bengal's wagons builders received less orders for wagons in comparison to previous two years;

(b) if so, number of wagons for which orders have been placed with West Bengal wagon industrial units, unit-wise during 1972-73 and 1973-74; and

(c) the number of wagons delivered by these units during the said period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6655/74]

Requirement of Railway Wagons during 1974-75

6148. SHRI S N SINGH DEO:

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) number of new wagons likely to be required by the Railways during 1974-75;

(b) number of wagons to be manufactured at the instance of Railway Ministry during 1974-75 and the anticipated outlay proposed; and

(c) name of the units with which orders have been placed for supply of wagons during the said period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and

(b). In order to meet the demands of freight traffic during 1974-75 as well as in subsequent years of the Fifth Plan, Railways intend to procure 14,000 wagons (in terms of four-wheelers) during 1974-75 at an estimated cost of about Rs. 63 crores.

(c) Names of the firms and Railway Workshops with whom orders for wagons have already been placed by the Railways and would supply the above mentioned wagons are as under.—

S. No.	Name of the firm/Rly Workshop
--------	-------------------------------

- | | |
|-----|----------------------------------|
| 1. | M/s. Bidge and Roof |
| 2. | M/s. Braithwaite |
| 3. | M/s. Burn & Co. |
| 4. | M/s. Cammco |
| 5. | M/s. Hindustan Genl. Industries. |
| 6. | M/s. I.S.W. |
| 7. | M/s. Jessop & Co. |
| 8. | M/s. Modern Industries. |
| 9. | M/s. S. structurals |
| 10. | M/s. Texmaco |
| 11. | Railway Workshop, Amritsar |
| 12. | -do- Golden Rock |
| 13. | -do- Samast pur. |
-

Delivery of Wagons by M/s. Indian Standard Co. Ltd. Howrah and M/s. Taxmaco, Calcutta

6149 SHRI S N SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Standard Wagon Company Limited, Howrah and M/s. Taxmaco, Calcutta have failed to deliver the wagons ordered with them;

(b) if not the number of wagons ordered and delivered during the last three years by these two units; and

(c) the number of wagons for which order has been pending with

these two units to be delivered in 1974-75?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No.

(b) The wagon orders outstanding as on 1st April each year, on these two firms, alongwith the fresh orders placed and the wagons delivered during the year are given below:—

(Figures in four wheelers)

Year	M/s. Indian Standard Wagon Company Ltd.			M/s. Texmaco		
	Outstanding orders as on 1st April	Fresh orders placed	Number delivered	Outstanding orders as on 1st April	Fresh orders placed	Number delivered
1971-72	987.5	..	757.5	512.5	6439.5	1621 ¹
1972-73	230	2631.4	147.5	5331	3192.4	3280
1973-74	2713.9	511.4	82.5	5243.4	5655.2	3209.2

(c) The number of wagons outstanding on these two firms as on 1-4-1974 as is as under:—

(Figures in four wheelers)

M/s. Indian Standard Wagon Co. Ltd.	Howrah	3142.8
M/s. Texmaco		7689.4

Number of Wagons ordered to and delivered by M/s. Burn and Co. Ltd., Howrah

and Co. Limited, Howrah during the last three years:

(b) the number of wagons delivered by them during this period; and

6150 SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(c) the number of wagons ordered with them for 1974-75?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). The information is as under:—

(Figures in terms of four wheelers)

Year	Outstanding orders on the beginning of the year (1st April)	Fresh orders placed during the year	Total orders available during the year	Wagons delivered during the year
1	2	3	4	5
1971-72	770	—*	770	250
1972-73	520	2590	3110	125
1973-74	2985	277.5	3262.5	22.5

*Offer for 1023 wagons in terms of four wheelers made to the firm was not accepted by them.

(c) Procurement of wagons against 1974-75 Rolling Stock Programme will be undertaken shortly.

Demands of Locomen of Katihar Division (Northeast Frontier Railway)

6151 SHRI B S BHAURA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether recently some trains had been cancelled due to the Locomens' agitation in Katihar Division of Northeast Frontier Railway; and

(b) if so, the demands of these Locomen and Government's decision thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI) (a) Yes

(b) Their demand is that the 10 hours duty schedule should be implemented forthwith. Some Loco Running Staff on North-east Frontier Railway on their own started claiming rest on completion of 10 hours duty from the time they signed on at the starting station loco shed since 16-2-74

There was no provision in the original statement of 1-8-73 that the 10 hour duty will be introduced within a specified limit, rather it was stated that the mode and manner of implementation would be worked out

The implementation of the 10-hour duty schedule in case of loco running staff has already started from 1-12-73. As the full implementation of 10 hour duty schedule requires the extensive additional facilities by way of running rooms, crew vans, loop lines staff quarters and recruitment and training of about 20,000 locomen, the scheme can be introduced only in a phased manner.

अक्टूबर, 1973 में खान बालमपुर याद में एक माल डिब्बे में आग लगने के कारण

6152. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाड़ा : क्या रेल मंत्री अक्टूबर, 1973 में खान बालमपुर याद में विस्फोट पदार्थ से भरे एक माल डिब्बे में आग लग जाने के बारे में 11 दिसम्बर, 1973 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4159 के उत्तर के मद्देन में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या आग लगने के कारणों की जांच इस बीच की गयी है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसके क्या निष्कर्ष निकले हैं ?

रेल बंगाल में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) जी हा ।

(ख) अधिकारियों की जांच समिति इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुँची है कि आग, जो कि संयोगवश लगी थी मूलतः पेट्रोल टंकी डिब्बे से शुरू हुई थी और 14/15 अन्य माल डिब्बे भी इसकी लपेट में आ गये थे । इनमें वह माल-डिब्बा भी था जिसमें विस्फोट लदे थे । इसके लिए कोई रेल कर्मचारी उत्तरदायी नहीं पाया गया है ।

Secret Ballot for Election of One Union on each Railway

6153 SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 2647 on the 12th March 1974 regarding one union for Railways and state-

(a) whether on the basis of the consensus arrived at in the meeting held on 4th February, 1974, efforts have begun to have only one Union on each Railway elected by the employees through secret ballot for a period of two or three years

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and the schedule of implementation; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). The ways and means to achieve the objective of one Union in Railways are receiving consideration. It will naturally take some time to achieve this objective in view of the complicated nature of the issues involved.

Railwaymen's Consumers Societies for Foodgrains and other Essential Commodities on North Eastern Railway

6154. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2675 on the 12th March, 1974 regarding proposal to supply ration to Railway Employees through fair price shop and state:

(a) the total number of Railwaymen's Consumer Societies running shops for foodgrains and other essential commodities, Railway-wise; and

(b) the places having such Societies on the North Eastern Railway and the total number of members of each of such Societies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Total number of Railwaymen's Consumer Societies running shops for foodgrains

and other essential commodities Railwaywise is as under:

S. No.	Railway Project	Number of Societies actually functioning and running Fair Price Shops
1	2	3
1.	Central Railway . . .	37
2.	Eastern Railway . . .	53
3.	Northern Railway . . .	34
4.	North Eastern Railway . . .	21
5.	Northeast Frontier Railway . . .	27
6.	Southern Railway . . .	40
7.	South Central Railway . . .	21
8.	South Eastern Railway . . .	39
9.	Western Railway . . .	43
10.	C. L. W. . . .	1
11.	R.D.S.O./Lucknow . . .	1
12.	IRISET/Secunderabad . . .	1
	TOTAL . . .	318

(b) Places having such Societies on the North Eastern Railway and the total number of members of each of such Societies are as follows:

Place	Membership
1. Gorakhpur . . .	1,818
2. Mau Junction . . .	136
3. Aunihat Junction . . .	232
4. Varanasi . . .	254
5. Siwan . . .	322
6. Chupra . . .	223
7. Sonapur . . .	312
8. Muzaffarpur . . .	308

Place	Membership	Special provision for Generation of Hydel Power in H.P. and J. & K.
9 Narkatiaganj . . .	372	6155 PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state
10. Darkhanga . . .	366	
11. Samastipur . . .	614	(a) whether any special provision has been made in the Fifth Five Year Plan for the generation of hydel power in States like Himachal Pradesh and J & K where there are potential resources for this purpose; and
12. Barauni Junction . . .	191	(b) if so, the brief outlines thereof?
13. Garhara (G. M. Y.) . .	340	THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) and (b) The following hydro electric schemes have been included in the draft Fifth Five Year Plan for benefits during the plan period
14. Saharsa . . .	208	
15. Gonda . . .	316	
16. Lucknow . . .	300	
17. Mailani . . .	427	
18. Pilibhit . . .	170	
19. Kathgodam . . .	118	
20. Kasganj . . .	229	
21. Mathura Cantt. . .	163	

State	Name of the Schemes	benefits in MW
Himachal Pradesh . . .	1. Giri Bata . . .	60
	2. Bassi . . .	15
	3. Baira Stul . . .	201
Jammu & Kashmir	1. Lower Jhelum . . .	105
	2. Sumbal . . .	22
	3. Chenani . . .	9

In addition work on the Dulhasti Hydro Electric Scheme (3×110 MW) in Jammu and Kashmir is proposed to be started during the Fifth Five Year Plan. This scheme is expected to go into operation during the sixth Plan. A programme of field investigations for further hydro-electric projects to be taken up in subsequent plans is also being proposed.

Demand made for withdrawal of Alarm Chains from Trains running between Hoshiarpur and Jullunder

6156 PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a demand has been made by a section of the Railway employees for blanking off the alarm

chain on the trains running between Hoshiarpur and Jullunder in view of the serious misuse of this facility by anti-social elements in these trains:

(b) if so, the action taken by the Railway authorities in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Northern Railway Administration have issued instructions to blank off alarm chain apparatus on 6JH/7JH trains running on Jullunder City-Hoshiarpur section on representation received from the Railway Guards of Ferozepur Division.

Reservation Quota of Five seats for Bombay and Calcutta each from Hoshiarpur Station

6157. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a request has been received for the sanction of reservation quota of five seats for Bombay and Calcutta each from Hoshiarpur Railway Station;

(b) whether the matter has been considered by the Railway authorities; and

(c) if so, the decision taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) A quota of two Third class sleeper berths each for Bombay and Howrah by 32 Dn/4 Up Frontier Mail and 6 Dn. Amritsar-Howrah Mail respectively based on the extent of utilisation during the last one year has been allotted to Hoshiarpur with effect from 15-4-1974 as an experimental measure for a period of six months.

Setting up of Irrigation Projects in Andhra Pradesh during Fifth Plan

6158. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of irrigation projects with central assistance proposed to be set up during the Fifth Plan period in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) what would be the cost and capacity and location of each project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Irrigation is a State subject and funds for the execution of irrigation projects are provided by the State Governments within the framework of their overall developmental plans. The Central assistance to the State Plans is given in the form of Block Loans and Grants, not related to any particular sector of development or project.

The Fifth Plan of Andhra Pradesh has yet to be finalised.

(b) Does not arise.

Completion of Hassan-Mangalore Railway Line

6159. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the year and month in which the port-tagged Hassan-Mangalore Railway line was completed;

(b) its additional financial involvement at the present rate of construction; and

(c) whether it would be broad gauge?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Work on the construction of Hassan-Mangalore railway line is in progress and is expected to be completed by December 1976.

(b) The cost has increased by Rs. 752 lakhs according to the latest estimate.

(c) No. The substructures of bridges however, are being built to broad gauge standards to facilitate conversion to broad gauge at a later date.

‘भगीरथ’ पत्रिका का प्रकाशन

6160. श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने पिछले वर्ष हिन्दी पत्रिका ‘भगीरथ’ के नियमित प्रकाशन को शुरू करने का निर्णय लिया था और इसे अक्टूबर, 1973 से छपवाये जाने के बारे में सदन को आश्वासन दिया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक उक्त पत्रिका का प्रकाशन किन कारणों से नहीं हुआ है, और

(ग) इस पत्रिका के शीघ्र प्रकाशन के लिये क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (ग) . यद्यपि “भगीरथ” का स्वतन्त्र हिन्दी अंक निकालने का निर्णय पिछले वर्ष किया गया था, [ससे संबंधित प्रबंध करने के लिए कुछ समय लग गया। कागज की वर्तमान अत्यधिक कमी के कारण भी इसमें देर हुई है। इन कठिनाइयों को अब हल कर लिया गया है और प्रथम अंक के अगले मास में प्रकाशित होने की संभावना है।

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में हिन्दी के कार्य के लिए मंजूर किये गये पद

6161 श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उनके मंत्रालय तथा इससे सम्बद्ध कार्यालयों में हिन्दी के काम के लिये कितने पद मंजूर किये गये हैं और उन पर नियुक्ति संबंधी कौन से नियम लागू होते हैं ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : अपेक्षित जानकारी का विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-6656/74]

कोसी नदी में सिल्ट (गाद) के कारण सिंचाई जल की कमी

6162. श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोसी नदी में सिल्ट (गाद) जमा हो जाने से नहरों में सिंचाई के लिए जल की मात्रा में कितनी कमी हुई है; और

(ख) राजपुर नहर की गाद को साफ करने तथा सिंचाई कार्यों के लिए पर्याप्त जल उपलब्ध कराने हेतु क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) कोसी नहरों में गाद समस्याओं के कारण कुछ कठिनाइयां अनुभव की जाती हैं परन्तु इससे वे सिंचाई कार्यों के लिए अप्रभावकारी नहीं होती हैं।

(ख) राजपुर नहर की गाद समस्या से निपटने के लिए बिहार सरकार ने कई उपाय किए हैं। राज्य अभियंताओं द्वारा नहर पर सावधानी पूर्वक निगरानी रखी जाती है। जब कभी आवश्यक होता है नहर की गाद साफ की जाती है। जब तलपट का संकेन्द्रण अधिक हो जाता है तो नहर बन्द कर दी जाती है। नियमन अनुसूची में सुधार किए गए हैं। आर० ई० 12 पर अब एक 10,000 क्यूसेक क्षमता को वाई-पास चैनल निर्मित को जा रही है और राजपुर नहर के शीव कार्य इस वाई-पास चैनल पर स्थानान्तरित किये जा रहे हैं। इससे स्थिति में काफी सुधार होने की आशा है।

किए गए कार्यों के परिणामस्वरूप हाल के वर्ष में नहर में गाद भगव कम हुआ है।

Central Assistance to States for Irrigation during the last Three Years

6163. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of central assistance given to States during the years 1971-72 and 1972-73 and 1973-74 for irrigation purposes State-wise;

(b) whether the assistance was fully utilised by each State; and

(c) if not, the States which have not utilised the assistance fully?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR FRASAD): (a) Irrigation is a State subject and funds for construction of irrigation projects are provided by the State Governments in their budgets within

the framework of the overall development plans. Central assistance is given in the form of block loans and grants for the State Plans as a whole and is not related to any individual head or sector or project.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Need of Locomotives during First Year of Fifth Plan

6164. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the requirements of Locomotives during the First year of Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to acquire them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). During 1974-75 the first year of Fifth Plan it is proposed to acquire 60 Electric and 161 Diesel Locomotives. The total provision during the Fifth Five Year Plan is for 1300 locomotives. The production planning at Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, Chittaranjan (West Bengal) and Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi is being made accordingly.

Replacement of Copper Wire Conductors by Aluminium Wire

6165. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to replace copper wire conductors by aluminium wire conductors on the Railways;

(b) whether it will be cheaper than copper wire; and

(c) if so, what would be the savings effected?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) In keeping with the national policy, Indian Railways are using only Aluminium conductors for all their requirements except for very special applications e.g. overhead electric traction wires and cables used in electric rolling stock.

(b) Use of aluminium conductor is cheaper and has the advantage of saving foreign exchange.

(c) No data is maintained quantifying such savings.

गोरखपुर उर्वरक कारखाने द्वारा बिजली की कमी के कारण यूरिया का उत्पादन बन्द कर देना

6168. श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गोरखपुर कारखाने ने बिजली की कमी के कारण यूरिया का उत्पादन बन्द कर दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस कारण यूरिया की सप्लाई पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा, और

(ग) यूरिया का पूरी मात्रा में उत्पादन प्रारम्भ करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शङ्कराजी खाँ) : (क) वर्ष 1973-74 के दौरान बिजली की कुल कमी के कारण अंशतः और कभी कभी इस यूनिट के उत्पादन पर प्रभाव पड़ा था ।

(ख) बिजली के प्रतिबन्ध के कारण वर्ष 1973-74 में लगभग 23,620 मीटरी टन नाइट्रोजन के तुल्य 51,350 मीटरी टन यूरिया की सप्लाई पर प्रभाव पड़ेगा ।

(ग) बिजली की पूरी सप्लाई पहली अप्रैल, 1973 से पुनः प्रारम्भ हुई है और कुछ अनुरक्षण कार्यों के पूरे हो जाने के बाद इस संयंत्र में यूरिया के पूर्ण उत्पादन के पुनः प्रारम्भ होने की आशा है ।

हुगली नदी परियोजना

6169. श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने हुगली नदी परियोजना को स्वीकृति दे दी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर भारतीय एवं विदेशी मुद्रा में कितना व्यय होने की सम्भावना है और व्यय के कितने भाग का वहन राज्य सरकार द्वारा किया जायेगा ;

(ग) उक्त परियोजना से पश्चिम बंगाल को कितनी बिजली तथा सिंचाई सुविधा मिल सकेगी ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का राजस्थान में भी इसी प्रकार की कोई परियोजना स्थापित करने का विचार है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) ऐसी कोई स्कीम प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

(ख) से (घ) . प्रश्न नहीं उठता

Loss suffered due to violent agitation on the 15th March, 1974 in Gujarat

6170. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether on the 15th March, 1974 Railway tracks were uprooted, bogies of passenger trains set ablaze,

trains detained and Railway Station attacked by the agitators in Ahmedabad and in the other parts of Gujarat;

(b) if so, the total loss suffered on that day by the Railways;

(c) whether the necessary repairs have been started and if so, the time by which the Railway tracks will be put in order; and

(d) the total expenditure involved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) Rs. 2.67 Lakhs approximately.

(c) Repairs to the track had been carried out by 19-3-1974.

(d) Rs. 2.67 Lakhs approximately.

Effect on movement of Coal due to Work-to-rule Agitation by Railway Guards in Dhanbad Division (Eastern Railway)

6171. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any effect due to the work-to-rule agitation by Railway Guards on the movement of coal in Dhanbad Division of Eastern Railway; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Yes. Empty wagons could not be reached to Jharia and Karanpura coalfields for loading of coal, and loaded wagons from coalfields could not be moved towards Mughalsarai for serving different consumers situated in

North India. Power Houses in Uttar Pradesh and Delhi did not get adequate coal supplies resulting in depletion of stocks. Other major and minor industries received less coal.

Breakdown in Indraprastha Thermal Complex

6172. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a breakdown in one 62.5 new Thermal Unit and low generation in three other Units in Indraprastha Thermal Power Complex recently;

(b) whether it has affected industrial production in several parts of Haryana State; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Due to super-heater tube leakage in the boilers at the Indraprastha Station, Unit No. 4 was under forced outage from 4th to 10th March, 1974 and Unit No. 5 from 22nd to 28th March, 1974. Except for Unit No. II, the other Units were not able to generate power to the fullest extent possible.

(b) The power supplied to Haryana in the month of March was in excess of its share in DESU. However, on certain days, the power supply from DESU to Haryana was low, and this affected industrial production.

(c) Haryana is being given relief from Badarpur and from Rajasthan. In addition, arrangements have also been made that in emergencies Haryana can overdraw from the Bhakra System, subject to the condition that the energy is returned over the next few days.

Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies

6173. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of the delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies; and

(b) whether Members of Parliament whose Constituencies are likely to be affected under the new scheme of delimitation will be given an opportunity to appear before the Delimitation Commission to express their views?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY). (a) The order of the Delimitation Commission delimiting the parliamentary and assembly constituencies in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, Nagaland and Manipur and the Union Territory of Pondicherry have already been published under section 10(1) of the Delimitation Act, 1972. The proposals of the Commission in respect of the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu have been published in the Gazette under section 9(2) of the Delimitation Act, 1972 and the public sittings in the Union territory have also been held. The work in respect of the remaining States and Union territories is in different stages of progress.

(b) Every citizen, including a Member of Parliament, will have an opportunity to send objections or suggestions to the Commission's proposals for delimitation of parliamentary and assembly constituencies in a State/Union territory after the proposals are published under section 9(2) of the Delimitation Act, 1972 and to appear before and make representations to the Commission at the public sittings which will be held in each State/Union territory.

Limit on Sales of Indian Pharmaceutical Firms

6174. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the economic aspects involved vis-a-vis growth of Indian Pharmaceutical industry to put a limit of Rs 2 crores sales for Indian firms;

(b) whether it is applicable to units licensed by the Ministry of Industrial Development, if so, how many Indian firms will be affected because of this decision;

(c) whether this decision has been taken under the pressure of O.P.I. to check the growth of Indian units only, and

(d) what is the date of this decision and whether D.G.T.D., D.G.H.S., IDMA and OPPI were consulted and if so, who recommended this curb on Indianisation of Indian Pharmaceutical Industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN). (a) No limit has been placed on the turnover of Indian firms manufacturing drugs and pharmaceuticals.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

रामघाट रोड क्रासिंग (उत्तर रेलवे) पर
ऊपर धूल के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव

6175. श्री चन्द्र शंखानी : क्या
रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 जनवरी, 1970 से 31 दिसम्बर, 1973 तक अलीगढ़ में उत्तर रेलवे रामघाट रोड क्रासिंग पर कितनी दुर्घटनाएँ हुईं और उन के परिणामस्वरूप कितने व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हुई ;

(ख) क्या उन के मंत्रालय का विचार वहाँ पर ऊपर पुल बनाने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हो, तो कब तक ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी) : (क) 1-1-1970 और 31-12-1973 के बीच चार वर्ष की अवधि में अलीगढ़ जंक्शन के समपार फाटक नं० 109 पर दो ब्रिज बनाएँ हुई थी। इन ब्रिजों में एक व्यक्ति मरा और अन्य तीन जखमी हुए।

(ख) और (ग). अलीगढ़ की नगरपालिका के परामर्श से इस समपार के बदले एक ऊपरी सड़क पुल की व्यवस्था करने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है। इस प्रस्ताव की जांच का काम प्रारम्भिक अवस्था में है और अभी भी नगरपालिका द्वारा अपने हिस्से की लागत का वहन करने का वचन दिया जाना है। इसलिए ऊपरी पुल के निर्माण के लिए कोई सद्य तिथि बता सकना अभी सम्भव नहीं है।

Parity in production of drugs by Indian and Foreign Firms

6176. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have fixed any parity by value in the production of bulk drugs both for Indian and foreign drug manufacturing units; and

(b) if so, what relation Government have established between the total sales and value of bulk drugs produced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Manufacture of Formulations by some Firms

6177. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state whether some foreign firms are manufacturing formulations alone and if so, their names and particulars?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): The following foreign firms are licensed/Registered for the manufacture of formulations of drugs only:

Abbott Laboratories Ltd.

Anglo French Drug Co. Ltd.

Beecham Ltd.

Laboratories Grimault Ltd.

Smith Kline and French Ltd.

The names of formulations manufactured by them are being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Introducing Ampicillin formulations by M/s. S. K. F. without permission

6178. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that M/s. S. K. F. have introduced Ampicillin formulations without any permission; and

(b) whether this was brought to the notice of Government by I.D.M.A. and what steps Government have taken so far in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH-NAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). On receipt of a complaint from IDMA that M/s. S.K.F. have introduced Ampicillin formulations without any permission, the matter is being investigated.

Submission of production returns to D. G. T. D.

6179. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the production returns submitted by the drugs firms to D.G.T.D. only total production of each category is mentioned;

(b) if so, how D.G.T.D. was able to detect that some new items whose manufacture have been taken under diversification were included in the production returns, without any name being mentioned by the company; and

(c) whether the issue of C.O.B. licence for Santivini was recommended by D.G.T.D. and if so, the number and date of D.G.T.D.'s permission to diversify the production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH-NAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). In the production returns submitted by firms, which are registered with the DGTD, production figures are indicated separately for each item. Whenever the production of a new item is reported in the return it is noted by the DGTD and scrutinised with reference to the capacity approved.

(c) A COB licence was issued on 6th July, 1971, to Messrs Sandoz India Limited, Bombay for the manufacture

of various formulations, including Santivini within the overall capacity for the manufacture of formulations on the recommendation of the DGTD as concurred in by this Ministry and the Licensing Committee.

C.O.B. Licences issued for Drug Manufacturing under Diversification

6180. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have granted C.O.B. licences for drug manufacturing during the last three years for items which the companies were producing under diversification earlier; and

(b) the capacity permitted and name of items?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH-NAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). In terms of the Press Note dated 27-10-66 (copy attached with Lok Sabha Unstarred question No. 5663 dated the 3rd April, 1974) industrial undertakings were given the freedom to diversify production for the manufacture of new article without any licence, provided:

- (i) no additional plant and machinery was installed except minor balancing equipment procured indigenously;
- (ii) no additional expenditure of foreign exchange was involved;
- (iii) the diversification did not exceed 25 per cent of the total production; and
- (iv) the diversification did not include specified items which were listed primarily with a view to afford protection to small scale industries.

With the advent of new licensing policy announced in July 1970, certain categories of undertakings such as larger houses, dominant undertakings and foreign companies were excluded from the exemption from industrial licensing. COB licences have been granted to such companies, *inter alia* for items produced under diversification during the period of exemption. No separate statistics are compiled for COB licences covering diversification items only. Details of industrial licences issued by the Government are published from time to time in the 'Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences Import licences and Export licences', 'Indian Trade Journal' and 'Journal of Industry and Trade.'

Expenditure on Supa Dam of Kalinadi Hydel Project

6181. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have asked the Mysore Power Corporation not to spend any money on the Supa Dam, which is a vital Component of the Kalinadi Hydel Project; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR TRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes holding Class I, II, III and IV Posts in Indian Railways

6182. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be Pleased to state:

(a) total number of employees in Class I, II, III and IV in all categories attend solely to this important work.

ways, Zone-wise on the 28th February, 1974;

(b) the total number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees out of them; and

(c) if the percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is not upto the mark, the action taken by Government in this respect?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Recruitment year on the Railways is the Financial Year and all statistics are maintained for the period from 1st April to 31st March each year. However, with reference to an assurance given by the Railway Minister during the debate in the Lok Sabha last year, the statistics in regard to representation of Scheduled Castes/Tribes in Railway services pertaining to half yearly periods are being collected. Available information in respect of representation of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe communities on the Zonal Railways as on 30th September, 1973 is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6657/74].

(c) The overall position in regard to recruitment of Sch. Castes in Classes III & IV is satisfactory, it is only in a very few categories where technical qualifications have been laid down that there is a shortfall. As regards Sch. Tribes, they are available in tribal belts only and are not evenly spread all over the country so much so that in certain areas their population is very much less than the vacancies reserved for them.

In order to improve the recruitment and promotion of Sch. Castes and Sch. Tribes personnel a special cell has since been set up in the Railway Ministry. The Personnel Department on the Zonal Railways has also been strengthened by the addition of a Sr. Personnel Officer with necessary staff to attend solely to this important work.

Achievement and Expenditure on each new line in Maharashtra

6183. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) which are the new Railway lines in Maharashtra on which work is going to be started or continued in 1974-75; and

(b) what is the target of achievement and expenditure on each of these lines in 1974-75?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) (i) Wani-Chanaka Rail Link (76 kms.) (ii) Bassein Road-Diva Rail Link (42 kms.)

(b) The outlays provided in the Budget for 1974-75 on these lines are as under:

Wani-Chanaka 57 lakhs.

Bassein Road-Diva 1.60 crores.

Construction of Wani-Chanaka and Bassein Road-Diva Rail link is likely to be completed by the end of 1977/middle of 1976 respectively.

Decision to do away with dining cars in Railways

6184. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Board has decided to do away with dining cars in Railways and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the particulars of trains from which dining cars have been withdrawn during 1973-74 and what are the proposals in this regard for 1974-75?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). With a view to improve the quality of food and also to provide a more hygienic service to passengers in trains the conventional dining car service on certain selected trains has been replaced by a new system of picking up 'Ready to Serve' Meals from static catering establishments en-route. Under this scheme food in trays is kept in hot cases at the base kitchens, later transferred to hot cases in the pantry car on trains and served to passengers at meal time. This arrangement has been introduced on the following trains:—

1. 3/4 Frontier Mail and 25/26 A.C./Paschim Express trains between Bombay Central and New Delhi with effect from 16-4-1972 and 14-4-1973 respectively.
2. 15/16 Grand Trunk/A.C. Express trains between Madras Central and New Delhi with effect from 1-1-1973.
3. 1/2 Mail trains between Mughalsarai and Delhi with effect from 1-7-1973.
4. 153/154 Jayanti Janata Express trains between Samastipur and New Delhi with effect from 2-10-1973.
5. 31/32 Jayanti Janata Express trains between Ahmedabad and Delhi with effect from 26-1-1974.

It is proposed to extend this scheme gradually to cover other important long distance trains.

Increase in the Prices of Eatables in Railway Restaurants

6185. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of eatables in Railway restaurants have been increased during 1973-74;

(b) if so, how many times and to what extent;

(c) whether any attempts have been made to improve the quality of food supplied in Railway restaurants; and

(d) if so, on what occasions and with what results?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). The tariff of certain items was revised only once during 1973-74, i.e. on 1-12-1973. The extent of increase is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d). It is the constant endeavour of the Railways to improve the standard of catering. Generally, the following measures are taken to ensure further improvement in the quality:

- (i) Frequent inspections are carried out to ensure that good quality of food is served.
- (ii) Gradual replacement of the conventional dining car service on

important long distance trains by picking up 'Ready to Serve' food prepared in modernised kitchens set up at different points en-route enabling better quality of food prepared under more hygienic conditions to be served to passengers.

- (iii) Adoption of modern culinary techniques and appliances at various departmental units, such as provision of hot cases, insulated trolleys, idli grinding equipment, refrigerators, sterilizers, washing machines etc.
- (iv) More emphasis on training of staff employed in departmental catering establishments.
- (v) Thorough investigation into all complaints followed by adequate preventive and punitive action against erring staff as well as contractors.
- (vi) Purchase and supply of raw materials of good quality for departmental catering units are ensured.

Statement

	Tariff prior to 1-12-1973		Revised tariff with effect from 1-12-1973	
	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
(a) and (b).				
(A) Standard Thali Meals				
(i) Vegetarian	1	50	2	00
(ii) Non-vegetarian	2	10	2	50
(B) 'Ready to Serve' Meals				
(i) Vegetarian	2	00	2	50
(ii) Non-Vegetarian	2	00	2	50
(C) Western Style				
(i) Breakfast (Vegetarian and Non-vegetarian)	3	50	4	00
(ii) Lunch/Dinner				
(a) Vegetarian	4	50	5	50
(b) Non-vegetarian	5	50	6	50

1		2	3
		Paise	Paise
(A) <i>Static Units</i>			
(i) Tea	Cup	25	30
	Pot	50	60
(ii) Coffee	Cup	30	35
	Pot	60	70
(B) <i>Mobile Units</i>			
(i) Tea in tray (Pot of 285 ml.)		60	70
(ii) Coffee in tray (Pot of 285 ml.)		70	80

Lightning strike by Railway Guards in Khurda Road Division (South Eastern Railway)

6186. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Guards in the Khurda Road Division of South Eastern went on a lightning strike on the 3rd March, 1974;

(b) if so, the number of the Railway Guards who joined their duties in spite of such a strike;

(c) the main reasons for the strike and action taken by Government against the striking Guards; and

(d) whether all Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Railway Guards did not join the strike?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes, on 2nd and 3rd March, 1974.

(b) 118.

(c) The main reason for the reported mass absenteeism was the impending implementation of the roster for special reservation of vacancies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for promotion to the post of Guard grade 'A'. The staff concerned were

issued with warning notices for treating the period of absence as 'no work no pay' with other consequences.

(d) They did not join the strike.

Execution of Renguli Project in Orissa

6188. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount earmarked for the current year for the execution of the Renguli Project in Orissa; and

(b) the specific work programme for the current year and when the Dam is likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The State Government of Orissa have reported that they have provided an outlay of Rs. 5 crores for the Renguli Project for 1974-75 and programme of expenditure on the project framed for the current year is as follows:

1	2	3
(Rs. in lakhs)		
1. Preliminary work	.	3.00
2. Buildings	.	85.00
3. Dam	.	98.00

1	2	3
4. Irrigation Investigation .		37 37
5. Rehabilitation . . .		64 22
6. Communications . . .		20 00
7. Miscellaneous work . . .		7 18

The Dam is proposed to be completed by 1979-80.

Major and medium irrigation schemes for Orissa in Fifth Plan

6189. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI:
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the major and medium irrigation schemes proposed to be taken up during the Fifth Five Year Plan period in the State of Orissa; and

(b) the allocations made for the purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The Fifth Plan of Orissa is yet to be finalised.

सोडा बनाने के कारखानों की स्थापना

6140. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :
क्या पेट्रोलेियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में वर्ष 1974-75 के दौरान सरकारी, संयुक्त और निजी क्षेत्रों में सोडा बनाने के कितने कारखाने स्थापित करने का विचार है; और

(ख) क्या इस हेतु किसी को लाइसेंस प्रषवा प्राशय-पत्र जारी किये गये हैं ?

पेट्रोलेियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खान) : (क) और (ख) ऐसा अनुमान है कि माननीय सदस्य के प्रश्न का संकेत सोडा राख निर्माण करने वाले एकको की ओर है। एक विवरण पत्र सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत है।

विवरण

निम्नलिखित तालिका के अनुसार सोडा राख का निर्माण करने वाले नए एककों की स्थापना करने के लिए प्राप्त प्राशय पत्र/प्रीयोगिक लाइसेंस जारी किए जा चुके हैं :—

क्रम संख्या	पर्य का नाम	प्राशयपत्र/ प्रीयोगिक लाइसेंस की तारीख	स्थान	क्षमता (मी० टन/ प्रतिवर्ष)
1	2	3	4	5
1	महाराष्ट्र कोआपरेटिव फर्टिलाइजर एंड पण्ड केमिकल्स लि०	13-10-69	तारपुर महाराष्ट्र	66,000
2	तूतीकोरीन केमिकल्स लि० तूतीकोरीन	18-1-71	तूतीकोरीन तमिलनाडु	66,000
3	पंजाब स्टेट इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेन्ट कारपोरेशन, भटिण्डा	23-12-71	भटिण्डा पंजाब	60,000

1	2	3	4	5
4	उड़ीसा इण्डस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन, उड़ीसा	25-12-71	पाराशीप उड़ीसा	60,000
5	श्री ए. सी. गुनाडी, कोटा, राजस्थान	23-12-71	कोटा राजस्थान	66,000
6	राजस्थान स्टेट इण्डस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन, जयपुर	23-12-71	राजस्थान	66,000
7	केरल इण्डस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन, उद्योग मण्डल	23-12-71	उद्योग मण्डल केरल	73,000
8	भारतीय उर्वरक निगम (हल्दिया उर्वरक) हल्दिया, पश्चिम बंगाल	27-12-71	हल्दिया पश्चिम बंगाल	60,000

मध्य प्रदेश में बड़ी सिंचाई परियोजनाओं का निर्माण

6191. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या सिंचाई और बिद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में इस समय कितनी बड़ी सिंचाई परियोजनाएं निर्माणाधीन हैं; और

(ख) वे कब तक पूरी हो जाएंगी ?

सिंचाई और बिद्युत मंत्रालय में उपसचिव (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश में पांच बृहद् सिंचाई परियोजनाएं प्रामाण्यः खम्बल, धरण-I और II, तवा, वार्ना, हमदेव दक्षिण तट नहर और महाबली जलाशय निर्माणाधीन हैं ।

(ख) इन सभी परियोजनाओं के पांचवीं योजना के दौरान पूरा होने की संभावना है ।

Life of Steam Engines

6192. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the steam engines have any prescribed life and if so, what is the life of each class of engines;

(b) whether a number of life expired steam engines are still on run in Railways specially on Eastern Railway;

(c) whether as a result thereof there are frequent engine failures on

run resulting in late running of trains and consequent hardships to passengers; and

(d) if so, the number of such life expired steam engines on run on each Division on Eastern Railway and measures taken to replace them by new engines?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No class-wise life has been prescribed for steam locomotives. The normal life of a steam locomotive is 40 years though it is not mandatory that they should be taken off the books on reaching that age.

(b) Yes. There are 783 overaged steam locomotives dispersed on the various zonal railways including Eastern Railway. This represents a level of nearly 9 per cent of the total steam fleet on Indian Railways.

(c) Overaged steam locomotives are generally employed for inferior services, namely, shunting and pilot services, etc. However, on the Eastern Railway 31 overaged Passenger steam locomotives are deployed on Passenger services. These have been properly rehabilitated for use on Passenger services. The failures on such engines are not due to their being overaged but because various operating, maintenance and human factors. Continuous efforts are made to improve on their performance.

(d) The divisionwise deployment of overaged steam locomotives on Eastern Railway is as under:—

Division	No. of overaged locos.
Sealdah	31
Howrah	92
Ansansol	91
Dhanbad	82
Dhanapur	22

The overaged steam locomotives are being replaced with other classes of steam locos or by diesel locomotives in a phased programme. As a result of oil-crisis, maximum number of steam locomotives, even when these are beyond 40 years age, are being kept in service and arrangements for their rehabilitation are being processed taking into account the resources position.

Taking up of Krishna Tribunal Award to Supreme Court by Karnataka

6193. **SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Karnataka Government has decided to raise certain points regarding Krishna Tribunal award in the Supreme Court; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The Government of Karnataka had filed a Special Leave Petition in the Supreme Court against the decision of the Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal. This was heard by the Supreme Court on 2nd April, 1974 and the court allowed the petition to be withdrawn.

Firms fined for sitting over replies to MRTF Commission

6194. **SHRI TARUN GOGOI:**

* **SHRI R. V. SWAMI-NATHAN:**

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether four firms have recently been fined for sitting over replies

to Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission;

(b) if so, the amounts of fines imposed and particulars of the firms; and

(c) nature of other punishments proposed to be given in case the fine is not paid in time by those firms?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) and (b). No fines were imposed, but the M.R.T.P. Commission by an order dated the 5th March, 1974 directed each of the four respondents, namely, (i) M/s. J. K. Synthetics, Kanpur (ii) M/s. Garware Nylon Ltd., Bombay (iii) M/s. Nirlon Synthetics Fibre & Chemicals Ltd., Bombay and (iv) M/s. Modipon Ltd., Modinagar (U.P.) to pay to the Registrar of Restrictive Trade Agreements costs quantified at Rs. 250 each.

(c) The Commission has not fixed any time limit for the payment of the costs and, therefore the Commission will consider, at the appropriate time what further action should be taken to recover these costs, if the payments are not made within a reasonable time.

Supply of crude oil by Iran to India

6195. SHRI TARUN GOGOI:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether supply of crude oil from Iran about which agreement was reached when the Foreign Minister visited that country has commenced;

(b) if so, whether 250,000 tonnes of crude oil will be reaching India soon; and

(c) whether this will be in addition to the crude supplied earlier?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) India would be importing 250,000 tonnes of crude of every quarter.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Allocation of Funds for Rural Electrification in Gujarat

6196 SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation of funds made for rural electrification in the State of Gujarat in the Fourth Five Year Plan and Fifth Plan;

(b) whether the State of Gujarat has not been given adequate priority in this regard, and

(c) the number of villages electrified till the end of Fourth Five Year Plan and the number of villages still left to be electrified in Gujarat?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Funds amounting to Rs. 600 crores were allocated to Gujarat for rural electrification in the Fourth Plan. For the Fifth Plan the proposed allocation is Rs. 10.00 crores. In addition to the above allocations in the State Plans, assistance is also available to the State Electricity Board from the Rural Electrification Corporation for viable schemes. During the Fourth Plan 27 schemes of Gujarat State Electricity Board involving a loan assistance of Rs 1235.235 lakhs were sanctioned by the Corporation. Similar assistance would be available during the Fifth Plan as well.

(b) The programme of rural electrification is formulated by the State Government and executed through the

State Electricity Boards. No priority is fixed by Central Government. However, the pace of rural electrification in Gujarat is better than many other States. As on 31st January, 1974 30 per cent of the villages in the State have been electrified. All India percentage of village electrification for the same date is only 26.4 per cent.

(c) There are 18584 villages in Gujarat. Up to 31st January 1974, 5577 villages had been electrified. By the end of 4th Plan i.e., 31st March 1974 5850 villages were proposed to be electrified. By the end of Fifth Plan the number is likely to reach 6380, the balance 1704 villages are expected to be electrified after the Fifth Plan.

Consideration of grievances subsequent to end of strike by Railway Guards

6197. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railway Guards called off their recent strike after the Railway Ministry agreed to look into their grievances;

(b) if so, whether the Railway Board had talks with their representatives in New Delhi after the agitation was withdrawn and whether any agreement has been reached; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The agitation was called off after it was agreed that the anomalies pointed out on Pay Commission recommendations will be examined, that there would be no victimization of Guards taking part and also that the period would be treated on the basis of 'No work—no Pay'.

Payment of arrears of pay and allowances to railway employees due to implementation of recommendations of Third Pay Commission

6198. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have not yet paid the arrears of pay to their employees after the implementation of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission; and

(b) if so, by what time the Railways are likely to pay all the arrears of pay and allowances to their employees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). The decisions of the Government on the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission relating to scales of pay and allowances are in the course of implementation. Since the process of final fixation of pay and calculation and payment of arrears was likely to take some time. Class IV and Class III Railway employees have already been paid 'on account' lump-sum payment of Rs. 100/- and Rs. 150/- respectively towards arrears. Further in view of the fact that Government have recently extended the time limit for exercising options for the Revised Scales from three months to five months, it is expected that the bulk of Railways employees will be paid full arrears of pay and allowances within the next four to six months.

Profitability of irrigation projects in States

* 6199. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI P. A. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made a recent survey and has found

that most of the Irrigation projects executed at enormous costs in the States have proved uneconomical;

(b) whether any States have made profits from irrigation projects; and

(c) if so, to what extent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Irrigation Projects are designed to increase agricultural production, and the economics of such projects are assessed on the benefit-cost ratio approach. Generally, all irrigation projects taken up have a favourable ratio of benefits to costs. However due to low water rates charged by the State Governments increasing cost of construction and maintenance of projects, and lag in utilisation of created potential, the revenues to Government have progressively fallen short of expenditure and in that context Government revenues have suffered a loss.

(b) and (c). In 1967-68, the latest year for which details are available, Madhya Pradesh and Punjab States reported a profit of Rs. 12 lakhs and Rs 101 lakhs respectively.

Proposal to give training to officials of oil producing Countries by O&NGC.

6200. SHRI R V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether O & N.G.C. has decided to give training to the officers of the oil rich nations and extend facilities to the scientist for carrying research work;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether India has provided such type of training to the Nigerian officials; and

(d) if so, which are the other countries to whom such facilities will be extended?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) On request from the United Nations the O&NGC has decided to give training to one Petroleum Geologist from Ghana. There is no other request in this regard

Rail Supervisors to continue stir due to failure of talks

6201 SHRI R V. SWAMINATHAN:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether with the failure of talks between the Railway authorities and Indian Railways Supervisors Association, the Railway Supervisors will continue their stir;

(b) the reasons for failure of talks; and

(c) whether the agitation will continue to disrupt the train services in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). The staff have withdrawn the agitation

Steps taken to improve performance of power projects

6202. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL:
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to improve the performance of power plants in the country; and

(b) action taken to bring about changes in the systems of management, project construction, material handling and financing in relation to generation of power?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The following steps have been/are being taken to improve the performance of power plants:—

(1) The project authorities have been advised to keep up a programme of preventive maintenance and ensure availability of adequate supplies of spares in the case of both hydro and thermal power plants. Expert advice from the CW&PC is also made available wherever required.

(2) In regard to the thermal plants the following steps are being taken:—

- (i) Ensuring supply of suitable quality of coal and fuel oil in adequate quantities, and transport therefor.
- (ii) Improvement of fuel quality in the case of power plants using washery by-product fuels (in the eastern region) by restricting such use to three-stage washery middlings.
- (iii) Visits by experts deputed by Govt., of India for assessing and suggesting possibilities of improvement.
- (iv) Provision of training facilities for operation and maintenance personnel.

(3) A spares and services unit is being organised under BHEL for ensuring timely availability of imported as well as indigenous spare parts and facilities for repairs of equipment.

(b) Proposals for restructuring the power supply industry including generation, management, etc., are under consideration.

Upper Krishna project as a National Project

6203. SHRI A. K. KOTRASHETTI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal to make Upper Krishna Project as a national project has been received from the Government of Karnataka; and

(b) whether Centre considers it feasible to take up Upper Krishna Project as a national project to speed up the execution of the project in drought-stricken parts of the State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The Government of Karnataka have been urging for the financing of the Upper Krishna Project by the Centre. The question of financing of major irrigation projects had been considered on several occasions by the National Development Council and it was finally decided that Irrigation Projects would continue to form part of the developmental Plans of the States and that 10 per cent of the total central assistance to the States would be allocated on the basis of the requirements of continuing major irrigation and power projects.

Difference in price of Kerosene oil in Uttar Pradesh and Delhi

6204. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of kerosene oil supplied through the Petrol Pumps are higher in Delhi and lower in Uttar Pradesh as compared with the prices of supplies through the retail dealers;

(b) if so, the reasons for these differentials; and

(c) whether Government propose to take steps to remove the difference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN). (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Indo-Bhutan agreement on Chukha Hydro Electric Project in Bhutan

6205 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:
SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD
VERMA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have entered into an agreement with the Bhutan Government regarding the Rs. 84 crores Chukha Hydro-Electric Project in Bhutan; and

(b) if so, the main features of the agreement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. A copy of the agreement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6658/74]

Demand for unified transfer policy by All India Station Masters' Association

6206. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state.

(a) whether All India Station Masters' Association has demanded introduction of unified policy of transfers (i.e. Ladder posting system) all over Indian Railways;

(b) whether it was introduced in Delhi, Bikaner, Ferozepur, Jodhpur

and other Divisions of Northern Railway after great representation and agitation;

(c) whether the Divisional Superintendent, Delhi Division has asked Railway Board to abolish the system at the instance of recognised unions; and

(d) if so, reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) The system of ladder postings in various forms has been in vogue on all the Divisions of the Northern Railway. Only certain modifications have been made in the system on some Divisions after consultation with the recognised unions

(c) No

(d) Does not arise

Maintenance of Ahmadpur-Katwa (Narrow Gauge) Line

6207 SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Ahmadpur-Katwa (Narrow Gauge) Track is being properly maintained, repaired and wooden planks are properly replaced;

(b) if not, the steps proposed to be taken in the matter; and

(c) whether regular survey about the existing condition of this Railway Track is being conducted and if so, what are the reports of recent inspection?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes. As a result Complete Track Renewal of 8 Kms. has been programmed during 1974-75.

Arrangement for measuring oil supplied to customers by I.O.C.

(d) Cases of cheating if any that came to notice are effectively dealt with by the I.O.C.

6206. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

Power Generation target for first year of Fifth Plan

(a) whether Indian Oil Corporation has its own arrangements for measuring oil while on sale to the customers in various centres;

6209. SHRI BANAMALI BABU:
Will the Minister for IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(b) whether because of dependence on the Customers' tank-lorry capacity, the Indian Oil Corporation is being systematically cheated of a large quantity of oil at the time of measuring the oil for sale;

(a) whether the Power generation target for the first year of the Fifth Plan has been finalised; and

(c) whether the calibration regarding capacity of oil in a tank owned by the Customer is changed after it is certified by the Indian Oil Corporation authorities in different centres; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

(d) whether there is any arrangement to prevent such cheating?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The target for power generating capacity to be added in the first year of the Fifth Plan is 2.3 million kw. This will be in 12 hydro-electric and 10 thermal power plants, work on which has been in progress during the Fourth Plan.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). Quantity of oil sold in tank lorries to the customers is on the basis of the capacities of the tank lorries as calibrated and certified by the Weights and Measures Department of the respective State Governments. However, oil sold to customers by IOC's retail outlet dealers is through dispensing pumps, which are calibrated, certified and sealed by the Weights and Measures Department of the respective State Governments. Additionally cross-checks are made of the total deliveries with dip measurements of the tanks from which the products are delivered.

Power Generation target for Orissa in Fourth Five Year Plan

6210. SHRI BANAMALI BABU:
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the target of Power generation in Orissa during the Fourth Five Year Plan has been fully achieved; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

(c) The I.O.C. does not accept any calibration certificate except the one issued by the Weights and Measures Department of the respective State Governments.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Against a target of 422.5 MW of additional generating capacity at the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan, only 182.5 MW of generating capacity has been commissioned. The balance of 240 MW has spilled over to the Fifth Plan.

(b) The delay has been in commissioning of additional generating units

at the Balimela hydro-electric project. The main reasons for not fully achieving the target are:

- (i) Shortage of boiler quality steel plate for penstock, inadequate supply of oxygen and acetylene gas cylinders and non-availability of spare parts for earth-moving machinery.
- (ii) Late arrival of the Soviet Experts at site.
- (iii) Loss in transit of one turbine.
- (iv) Damaging of the generator coils.

Andhra Pradesh Government's Recommendations for new Railway Lines

§211. **SHRI B. S. MURTHY:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Government have made any recom-

mendations for constructing new railway lines in the State;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) action taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) A statement is attached

Statement

The Andhra Pradesh State Government have for some time past, been representing for construction of certain new lines in the State. The proposals and their present position is indicated below:

Name of line	Present position
1. Ongole to Hyderabad via Nagarjunasagar	Preliminary Engineering-and-Traffic Surveys for a new line from Secunderabad (Bibinagar) to Nadikode and gauge conversion of Guntur-Macherla section which will serve Nagarjunasagar area have been completed. This composite project has been included in the Budget for 1974-75.
2. Bailadilla to Kothegudam (Bhadrachalam Road)	Surveys carried out earlier revealed that the line would be justified only if large scale development of industries in the Dandakaranya region is taken up, of which, there are no indications so far.
3. Bhadrachalam-Kovvur Road	Feasibility-and-cost studies carried out some time ago and the recent up-dating thereof, had revealed that this rail link would be heavily unremunerative. Therefore, this line is not being considered.
4. Nizamabad-Peddapalli	Earlier investigations had revealed that this line would not be financially justified. However, it is proposed to update the earlier Engineering survey and also to take up a fresh survey for the line from Ramgundam-Nizamabad. This survey has been included in the Budget for 1974-75.

**Andhra Pradesh Government's
recommendation of Re-laying/
Repairing of Railway Lines**

6212. SHRI B. S. MURTHY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Government has recommended re-laying/repairing of any railway lines;

(b) if so, the mileage suggested for this work; and

(c) action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Non-payment of Overtime to Wireless Operators at Madras

6213. SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Wireless Operators at Madurai on Southern Railway were treated as Intensive upto December 1972 and paid overtime;

(b) whether the Wireless Operators at Madras who worked on the opposite end on the same Teleprinter link between Madras and Madurai were not granted such overtime upto December, 1972; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). The Wireless Operators working at Madras were reclassified as 'Continuous' from 20th August, 1970 on the basis of results of the job analysis conducted into their workload in accordance with the statutory provisions of the Hours of Employment Regulations and they were paid necessary overtime upto this date. However, the working

conditions in regard to similar staff at Madurai were different and these staff were reclassified as 'Continuous' with effect from 16th December, 1972 after an economic uniform staff pattern had been evolved and their workload had been assessed. Hence these staff at Madurai were paid overtime upto the date when their classification was changed in accordance with the rules.

Stagnation in Revised Scales in respect of Wireless Operators, Indian Railways

6214. SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether increments have been granted on 2nd January, 1973 in the revised scales recommended by the Third Pay Commission to the Wireless Operators on all Indian Railways who had reached the maximum in the authorised scale prior to 1st January, 1972;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay;

(c) the number of Wireless Operators, Railway-wise who would reach the maximum on 2nd January, 1975 in the revised scale of Rs. 330-560; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government to avoid stagnation of those Wireless Operators who reach maximum on 2nd January, 1975 in the revised scale?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Orders have already been issued to the Railways to grant the next increment in the revised scale on 2nd January, 1973 to all Class II, III and IV staff including Wireless Operators, who had been at the maximum of the existing scale for more than one year as on 1st January, 1973.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Lok Sabha.

(d) The question of continuing the practice of granting stagnation increments with the introduction of revised pay scales is receiving consideration. No special action is contemplated in regard to Wireless Operators likely to reach the maximum of their grade on any particular date.

Maintenance of Darjeeling-Himalayan Section of North-East Frontier Railway

6215. SHRI D K. PANDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum dated the 16th January, 1974 from people of Darjeeling regarding the running of and maintenance of Darjeeling Himalayan Section of Northeast Frontier Railway;

(b) if so, the main points of the Memorandum;

(c) whether Government have examined the demands and suggestions made therein; and

(d) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) The main points raised in the memorandum are that Railways should take active interest in the working of the Darjeeling-Himalayan section and take adequate steps to reduce its loss, maintain liaison with the State Government to ensure that road transport permits are not issued indiscriminately and at the cost of the Railways. It has further been demanded that there should be a siding at New Jalpaiguri for loading coal to the Darjeeling-Himalayan section, transit delays to consignments should be minimised and old wagons plying on the section should be replaced.

(c) and (d) The various demands/suggestions made in the memorandum are being examined. Every effort is being made to make the Darjeeling-Himalayan section economically viable by attracting additional traffic, improving the services, maintaining liaison with the trade and State Government, and by reducing expenditure in working of the line.

Extension of Nilambur-Shoranur Railway Line to Calicut

6216 SHRI C H MOHAMED KOYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that Nilambur-Shoranur Railway (Southern Railway) is running at a loss, and

(b) whether Government will order a survey to extend it to Calicut to make it profitable?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) In view of the difficult financial position and poor traffic prospects, it would be difficult to consider this suggestion.

Survey for Melattur-Feroke Railway in Malabar part of Kerala

6217 SHRI C H MOHAMED KOYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state.

(a) whether any new Railway Line was constructed in Malabar part of Kerala after independence, and

(b) whether Government have ordered any survey of the Melattur-Feroke Railway which is only a continuation of the Shoranur-Nilambur Railway Line?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No.

(b) No.

Occupation of accommodation in Delhi Area by Class I, II, III and IV of Railways

6218. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of class I and II Railway Officers occupying Government accommodation in Delhi Area, the percentage of Class III and IV Railway employees occupying Railway quarters in Delhi Area;

(b) the number of quarters previously meant for class III employees but later upgraded to accommodate officers;

(c) the time taken in allotment of quarters to class I, Class II, Class III and Class IV employees in Delhi Area; and

(d) the steps taken to down grade the Railway quarters which were up-graded earlier?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a)

(i) Class I Officers . . . 88%

(ii) Class II Officers . . . 80%

(iii) Class III staff

(a) Essential . . . 66%

(b) Non-essential . . . 16%

(iv) Class IV staff

(a) Essential . . . 33%

(b) Non-essential . . . 22%

(b) 126.

(c) (i) Class I Officers—3 months to 2½ years depending upon grade.

(ii) Class II Officers—about ½ years.

(iii)	Type III and above	Type II
(iv)	Essential . . . 1 year	9 to 10 years
	Non-essential . . . 12 years	20 to 22 years.

(iv) Class IV staff :

Essential . . . Varying from 1 to 12 years.

Non-essential . . . Varying from 20 to 25 years.

(d) Quarters are being downgraded on vacation by officers.

Expenditure incurred by Central and State Governments on elections to Lok Sabha and State Assemblies in 1971 and 1972

6219. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred by the Central and State Governments, separately, on the elections to the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies in 1971 and 1972, and

(b) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to hold next elections to the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies simultaneously to minimise the expenditure and if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): (a) A statement containing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6659/74]

(b) No such proposal is under consideration. Holding of elections to the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies will depend on the duration of the respective Houses and on other unpredictable factors.

Confirmation of Officers of Traffic and Commercial Departments of Indian Railways

6220 SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:
SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Officers of Traffic and Commercial Department of Indian Railways who were recruited by the UPSC in the years 1957 and 1958, are still not confirmed; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). No. Only five such Temporary Officers are left to be confirmed, 37 having already been confirmed. The case of confirmation of these five officers had been considered in the past but they were not found fit. Their cases will, however, be considered again this year.

Application of Orders Issued by Ministry of Home Affairs on Indian Railways

6221. SHRI PRAVINSINH SOLANKI:

SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether orders regarding service conditions issued by the Department of Personnel, Ministry of Home Affairs, are not applicable on the Indian Railways;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the orders issued by the Department of Personnel, Ministry of Home Affairs vide O.M. No. 91/5/72 of 22nd February, 1972, are given effect to on the Indian Railways also, and the seniority of those Temporary

Railway Officers recruited through U.P.S.C. in the year 1957 and 1958, regulated in accordance with the instructions contained in this Office Memorandum; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes, except in so far as reservation of posts for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is concerned

(b) The Railway Services are distinct from other Civil Services, and separate Rules/Orders exist for regulating their Service conditions

(c) and (d) In view of (a) and (b) above, the question does not arise.

Meeting of Deputation of Commercial Clerks and Members, Staff Railway Board on 12th November, 1973

6222. SHRI PRAVINSINH SOLANKI:

SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Deputation of the Commercial Clerks alongwith Shri Chandrika Prasad, M.P. met the Member of Staff, Railway Board, in the Raj Bhawan on 12th November, 1973 and submitted a charter of their demands;

(b) if so, the gist thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government on each of the demands?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement showing the gist of their demands is attached.

(c) As regards items (1) and (2) of the attached statement the Pay Commission while recommending revised scales for Commercial Clerks took due account of the arguments advanced by the Association representing this category of staff in support of their contention that their responsibilities justified higher pay scales. The recommendations of the Commission have been broadly accepted by Government and any anomalies arising out of the implementation of these recommendations will be examined by a Sub-Committee of the Departmental Council being constituted for the purpose.

The demand at item (3) was also specifically examined by the Pay Commission who have mentioned that they see nothing objectionable in the existing arrangement of allowing Office Clerks of the Commercial Department to compete for posts of Commercial Inspectors as they think that excessive compartmentalisation of promotions is not desirable.

As regards item (4) the Pay Commission have separately recommended that the grade-wise distribution of posts in various Class III cadres should be reviewed on a rational basis. Action in this direction has been initiated and it is hoped that opportunities of promotion will improve as a result. At present a stagnation increment is given to staff who stagnate for more than two years at the maximum of their pay scale. The question of continuing this practice in the revised pay structure is receiving attention. Obviously, no special form of relief can be given to Commercial Clerks alone.

As regards item (5), the interests of medically decategorised staff have to be looked after. The existing rules regarding fixation of seniority of such staff apply uniformly to all the absorbing categories including that of Commercial Clerks. While it will not be possible to amend these rules, it is proposed to spread the absorption of decategorised staff over a large range of categories, so that the promotional

prospects of staff in a particular absorbing category are not materially affected.

Statement

- (1) The duties and responsibilities attached to the Commercial Clerks should not be compared with the Office Clerks.
- (2) The pay structure of the Commercial Clerks should be on a par with that of Station Masters/Assistant Station Masters
- (3) Office Clerks should not be allowed an avenue of promotion as Commercial Inspectors.
- (4) In order to avoid stagnation in the revised scales, Commercial Clerks whose pay is due to be fixed in a particular revised scale at a level higher than the minimum of the next higher scale should be accommodated in that higher scale.
- (5) The seniority of the decategorised staff absorbed in any category should be fixed at the bottom of all the existing staff in that grade.

Investigation into matter raised by All India Railway Commercial Clerks' Association, Miraj Branch

6223. SHRI PANNA LAL BARU-
PAL;

SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3928 dated 20th March, 1973 regarding protest against the attitude of R.P.F. by Miraj Branch of All India Railway Commercial Clerks' Association and state:

- (a) the names of the officers who were deputed for investigation;

(b) whether the enquiry has since been completed; if so, the result thereof and the action taken against the defaulters; and

(c) the salient features of the letter from the General Secretary, All India Railway Commercial Clerks' Association?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Assistant Commercial Superintendent, Hubli and the Assistant Security Officer, Hubli.

(b) The enquiry has since been completed. Goods Inspector, Miraj and Head Rakshak, Miraj have been held responsible and suitable action has been taken against them.

(c) A letter was received from the General Secretary, All India Railway Commercial Clerks' Association requesting for an immediate enquiry into the alleged high handedness of R.P.F. personnel at Miraj. A copy of the pamphlet brought out in January 1973 against the attitude of the personnel of Railway Protection Force was also enclosed. The salient features of the letter are as follows:

1. Alleged high-handed interference in TP/Shed working.
2. Challenging to arrest TP/ Shed staff, one by one, without any RHYME or REASON.
3. Steam Crane labourers taken to custody without reason on 22-1-1973 and paralysed crane working.
4. Bhalvaldar Rangiah insulted and man-handled Goods Inspector on 22-1-1973 in his office, challenging and threatening all commercial staff with arrest.

5. Rama Krishniah, SIPP-MRJ behaved very rudely and arrogantly with Goods Inspector on more than one occasion and argued in despicable manner.

पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान दक्षिण क्षेत्र में रेलवे लाइने बिछाना

6224 श्री लक्ष्मणदेव बलिपर : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना में दक्षिण क्षेत्र में एक रेलवे लाइन बिछाने का है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उभयमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) दक्षिण क्षेत्र में दिल्ली राजहारा-बगदलपुर रेलवे लाइन के लिए अन्तिम मार्ग निर्धारण इंजीनियरी सर्वेक्षण के लिए मंजूरी दे दी गई है। और सर्वेक्षण का काम चल रहा है। इस सर्वेक्षण के परिणामों का पता लग जाने के बाद ही इस परियोजना की पांचवी योजना में शामिल करने के सम्बन्ध में विनिश्चय किया जा सकेगा।

Construction of over-bridge at Dahod (Western Railway)

6225. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any budgetary provision for constructing an over-bridge at Dahod, Western Railway station was made but the amount so far provided has been accumulating;

(b) whether the amount so accumulated will now be spent during the years 1974-75;

(c) whether there are any difficulties in constructing the over-bridge and if so, the salient features thereof and what steps Government propose to take to overcome them;

(d) whether State Government of Gujarat have agreed to contribute its due share of expenditure as required and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether Dahod Municipality has agreed to construct the approach road through its Municipal limits?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (d). At the request of the Gujarat State Government, the work for construction of a Road over-bridge in replacement of Level Crossing No. 45 at Dahod was first included in the Western Railway's Works Programme 1964-65.

Subsequently, the State Government requested that the work may be deferred beyond 1969-70 as they experienced some difficulties in the location of the over-bridge. Accordingly, the work was deleted from the Railway's Works Programme.

The State Government again proposed to undertake this work in 1972-73. Accordingly, the general arrangement drawing and the estimate indicating the apportionment of cost between the Railway and the State Government are being finalised for transmission to the State Government for their acceptance. Further action to sanction and execute the work will be taken as soon as approval of the State Government to bear their share of cost together with their programme for construction of approaches is received.

(e) The Railway has no knowledge about this.

राजभाषा (विधायी) आयोग

6226. श्री सनुना प्रताप मंडल :

क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजभाषा (विधायी) आयोग की संरचना तथा कार्य का व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) आयोग के अध्यक्ष, सदस्यों तथा सचिव की कार्य-विधि तथा शर्तें क्या हैं ;

(ग) क्या सचिव का पद शत एक वर्ष में रिक्त पड़ा है और अध्यक्ष को कोई भी प्रशासनिक शक्तियां प्रदान नहीं की गई हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उक्त आयोग में नियमित रूप से नियुक्तियां करने के लिए तथा अध्यक्ष को उचित शक्तियां प्रदान करने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है ?

विधि न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी) :
(क) विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय, के विधायी विभाग में भारत सरकार के संकल्प सं० का० 39/61—प्रश्न० I तारीख 8 जून, 1961 के अनुसार राजभाषा (विधायी) आयोग के कृत्य निम्नलिखित होंगे —

(1) क्या संभव सभी राज-भाषाओं में उपयोग के लिए मानक विधि शब्दावली तैयार करना और प्रकाशित करना ;

- (ii) सभी केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों और राष्ट्रपति द्वारा प्रख्यापित अध्यादेशों और विनियमों के हिन्दी में प्राधिकृत पाठ तैयार करना ,
- (iii) किसी केन्द्रीय अधिनियम या ऐसे किसी अध्यादेश या विनियम के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा बनाए गए सभी नियमों, विनियमों और आदेशों के हिन्दी में प्राधिकृत पाठ तैयार करना ,
- (iv) राज्यों की अपनी राजभाषाओं में, केन्द्रीय अधिनियम राष्ट्रपति द्वारा प्रख्यापित अध्यादेशों और विनियमों के अनुवाद के लिए और किसी राज्य द्वारा पारित सभी अधिनियमों और प्रख्यापित अध्यादेशों के हिन्दी में अनुवाद के लिए, यदि ऐसे अधिनियम या अध्यादेश हिन्दी से भिन्न किसी भाषा में हों, व्यवस्था करना ; और
- (v) ऐसे अन्य कृत्य करना जो आयोग को भारत सरकार द्वारा समय-समय पर सौंपा जाए ।

यह आयोग, जो कि विधि विशेषज्ञों का स्थायी आयोग है, एक समय पर साधारणतया दो वर्ष की अवधि के लिए गठित किया जाता है और उस अवधि की समाप्ति पर पुनः गठित किया जाता है । पूर्व आयोग की

अवधि 31 मार्च, 1974 की समाप्त हो गई । यह विनियमन किया गया है कि 1 अप्रैल, 1974 से दो वर्ष की और अवधि के लिए इसका पुनर्गठन किया जाए । आयोग में एक अध्यक्ष और 17 सदस्य होंगे (5 सदस्य हिन्दी के लिए और एक-एक सदस्य सविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में वर्णित शेष भाषाओं में से, संस्कृत और सिन्धी को छोड़कर, प्रत्येक के लिए होगा) ।

(ख) और (ग). वर्तमान आयोग के अध्यक्ष और सदस्यों की नियुक्ति की शर्तों और निर्बंधनों को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है उनकी एक प्रति यथाशीघ्र सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी । आयोग में सचिव का पद इस समय रिक्त है । वित्त मन्त्रालय की स्टाफ इन्स्पेक्शन यूनिट (कर्मचारीबुन्द निरीक्षण एकक) ने, जिसने राजभाषा (विभागी) आयोग के कार्य का अध्ययन किया था, सिफारिश की है कि आयोग में पूर्वकायिक सचिव के पद के लिए कोई औचित्य नहीं है । इस सिफारिश पर अभी तक कोई अतिरिक्त विनिश्चय नहीं किया गया है ।

आयोग के अध्यक्ष की आवश्यक प्रशासनिक शक्तिवा दे दी गई है जिससे कि आयोग, इसको सौंपे गए कृत्यों को, संतोषप्रद रूप में कर सके ।

(ब) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Amount debited to Booking Clerks and loss of Tickets from Ticket Tube

(c) and (d). A statement is attached.

6227. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the total amount debited to the Booking Clerks on Indian Railways during the last three years for the loss of tickets from the ticket tube and for the loss of blank paper tickets, separately, on each Zone and on each Divisions, of Indian railways?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6660/74].

Post Card Campaign by Commercial Staff, Indian Railways

6228. SHRI PANNALAL BARUPAL: SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commercial Staff of the Indian Railways carried a post card campaign and Hunger Satyagraha in the month of November, 1973;

(b) if so, the number of Post-cards received by Government;

(c) the main demands of the Commercial staff; and

(d) the Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Yes; the campaign and hunger strike were carried on only in a few places. The number of post cards received is not precisely known and the collection of this information will not be commensurate with the results.

Statement

The main demands of the Commercial staff are:—

- (i) Running scale Rs. 450—1200 with point to point fixation of pay.
- (ii) Change of designation as Commercial Assistant.
- (iii) Immediate filling up of vacancies including relieving hands and rest givers.
- (iv) Fixation of full responsibilities on R.P.F. in case of pilferage, loss or theft etc.
- (v) Implementation of all recommendations "one man expert committee" on claims compensation and Administrative reforms commission.
- (vi) Essential for allotment of quarter.
- (vii) Independent entity from transportation as recommended by a number of committees.

Such issues are raised from time to time by recognised labour organisations and are settled through discussions in the meetings of the PNM and the JCM at different levels. Further, representations coming from any source including un-recognised unions, are given due consideration and action as deemed fit is taken. Whatever demands are presented to the administration are given due consideration with the utmost sympathy taking into consideration factors like financial resources, framework of rules and regulations, justification for accepting the demands and the repercussions of their acceptance.

12.25 hrs.

Re. ALLEGED IRREGULAR ALLOTMENT OF LAND IN DELHI

MR. SPEAKER: We pass on to the next item.

Papers to be laid on the Table.

Shri K. R. Ganesh.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I have given notice of an adjournment motion about the land-grabbing in Delhi. I have also given a second notice that the Lt. Governor....

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing the adjournment motion. This is not a proper subject for an adjournment motion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: A son of the Vice-President, so on and so fourth.. (Interruption) This is a very serious matter..

MR. SPEAKER: I am not permitting you.

श्री मधु लिनये (बाका): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्रिब्लेज का सवाल है

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Lt. Governor's own nephew is there (Interruptions) This is a very serious matter. There was a CBI inquiry against him. We wanted a discussion. You will kindly allow a discussion on this matter..

MR. SPEAKER: Will you please listen to me?

श्री मधु लिनये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्रिब्लेज का सवाल है

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर): अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने इस के बारे में 29 मार्च, की नोटिस दिया था। मैंने एडजर्नमेंट मोशन का ल एग्रेन्ड और रूल 277 में भी इजाजत मांगी है।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Shri Madhu Linaye has given a privilege motion.

MR. SPEAKER: Two days back this call attention came. I was informed that this matter is before the court and it is sub judice.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): How? In what form?

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know. It is there.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Have you been informed about it?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra): The matter is before the court. There is no dispute about it. It has come in the papers.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं इसके बारे में गृह मंत्री जी का लिख चुका हूँ।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: But you must be quite sure about it.

MR. SPEAKER: This matter is before the court.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Has the Chair received any authentic information?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी . अध्यक्ष जी, जब मैंने नोटिस दिया था, तब यह मामला कोर्ट में नहीं था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय नोटिस कब दिया था ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : ता० 29 को दिया था। तब यह मामला सुप्रीम कोर्ट में नहीं था। उस के पहले ता० 28 को होम मिनिस्टर और हार्डिंग मिनिस्टर को भी पत्र लिख कर इस के बारे में सूचित किया था।

MR. SPEAKER: Order please.. Kindly sit down. When the Speaker is standing you must not get up. You must observe certain decorum. What is wrong with him?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Nothing wrong with me, what is wrong is with the Government, corrupt Government..

MR. SPEAKER: I came to know two days back that it is in one form or other, before a court. All that you can do is to ask for factual information.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That is exactly what I am asking for, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Why don't you have patience? You have no patience to listen. My request to you is to limit the scope of your information for a factual information and on that you can ask a question.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I also know that the matter is before a court. But the objections made by the Chief Justice are not under judicial review. The observations have already been made and we are bound to take notice of those observations. That is precisely the point which I wanted to submit to you.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): I want to say something on the observations made by you about the matter being sub-judice.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: This is not sub-judice.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I want to make a submission and it is this. We are only discussing what has appeared in the newspapers. So if it is sub-judice then surely it is sub-judice for the newspapers also.

MR. SPEAKER: Newspaper give only news.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Observations are not coming under sub-judice.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Therefore, what I say is that what has appeared in the newspapers is a matter for discussion. It does not come within the mischief of sub-judice.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not disallowed reference to that news. What I said was because something is still pending before the court. I respect of what has appeared in the newspapers you can confine yourself to that factual information. This is what I wanted to tell Members to confine themselves to. They must confine themselves only up to that.

Now Shri Madhu Limaye.

RE. INACCURACY IN MINISTER'S STATEMENT ON ALLEGED BAYONET CHARGE BY R. P. F. PERSONNEL AT LAKHISARAI RAILWAY STATION

श्री मधु लिमये (बदाय): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुंगेर जिले के लखी सराय नामक कच्चे में जो गोली काण्ड और बैनट चार्ज के बारे में रेल उप-मंत्री ने वक्तव्य दिया है उसमें न केवल गलत बयानी है बल्कि सदन को जान-बूझ कर गुमराह करने का उन्होंने प्रयास किया है। उन्होंने कहा है कि कोई बैनट चार्ज नहीं हुआ था लेकिन सत्य यह है कि संगीनों से 13 14 साल के बच्चों के पेट फाड़े गये हैं। मंत्री महोदय ने स्वीकार किया है कि बच्चों को चोट के कारण पंचवर्ड इंजरीज हुई हैं। डा० एन० जे० मोदी की प्रसिद्ध किताब "मेडिकल जुरिस्प्रूडेंस के 17वें चैप्टर, पृष्ठ 221-22 पर कहा गया है :

"Punctured or stab wounds: These are popularly called stabs

[श्री मन्त्री सिन्धु]

and are termed penetrating wounds. When passing through the tissues they enter the cavity of the body such as the thorax or abdomen. These wounds are produced by a piercing or stabbing instrument such as pin, needle, knife, scissors, bayonet, spear, dagger, pickaxe, arrow etc. The point of the instrument may be sharp or blunt."

अध्यक्ष महोदय डा० मोदी स्वयं कहते हैं कि पक्कड़ इजरी बैन्ट से भी हो सकती है और मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि यह पक्कड़ इजरी क्यों हुई उसके कारणों की जांच की जा रही है। जब जांच का नतीजा नहीं निकला है तो मंत्री महोदय यह कैसे कह सकते हैं कि यह बैन्ट से नहीं हुई है। मैं स्वयं मुर्गेर अस्पताल में गया था और मुर्गेर अस्पताल में जो डाक्टर हैं उनकी हाजिरी में मैंने उन लड़कों में बात की है। वह 13 14 और 15 साल के लड़के हैं। उन्होंने स्वयं डाक्टर के सामने कहा है कि आ० पी० एफ० के सदस्यों ने रेलवे प्रोटेक्शन फांस के सदस्यों ने उनके ऊपर सगीनो में हमला किया और उनके पेट फाड़े हैं।

ऐसी हालत में मेरा मुद्दा है कि एक और तो मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि पक्कड़ इजरी क्यों हुई उसके कारणों की जांच की जा रही है और दूसरी ओर उसकी जांच पूर्ण होने में पहले ही वे अपना फैसला देते हैं कि यह बैन्ट से नहीं हुआ। जब एक सदस्य इस सदन के अस्पताल में जाकर डाक्टर के सामने किसी में बाँट करते हैं और अपनी रिपोर्ट सदन के सामने रखते हैं तो क्या मंत्री महोदय इस तरह का गुमगह करने वाला बक्तव्य दे सकते हैं इसलिये आप यह मामला प्रिविलेज कमेटी में भेजें वह लड़कों को, डाक्टर को और अन्य लोगों को बुलायें और सत्य क्या है उसकी जांच की जाये।

MR SPEAKER. This is a matter about which you said the Minister

had not given the information. Well, you raised this question it was referred to him. I am told by the Secretary-General just now that the reply he sent was given to-day. But, I was not told about it. Only this morning you said that it has not yet been received. I said I shall ask the Minister to send it.

श्री मन्त्री सिन्धु यह गलत इन्फार्मेशन इन्होंने दी है।

MR SPEAKER. The Minister has sent his reply to-day.

श्री मन्त्री सिन्धु मिनिस्टर अपनी बात कहें लेकिन अंतिम फैसला तो आपको ही करना है। (अध्यक्षान्) मैंने सात रोज पहले नोटिस दी है। आप मंत्री महोदय का जवाब सुन लें और उसके बाद हमको जो कहना है वह हम कहेंगे और यह मामला प्रिविलेज कमेटी के सामने जाये।

MR SPEAKER. I understand that the reply from the Minister came only today. And I must see that.

श्री मन्त्री सिन्धु उनको कहना चाहिये था कि पक्कड़ इजरी हुई है उसके कारणों की हम जांच कर रहे हैं।

MR SPEAKER. There is no question of any finding on it. Something is under investigation.

SHRI H N MUKHERJEE (Calcutta-North East) Sir, could I raise a point of order? I expect you to rule that when a matter of this sort has with your permission, presumably, or inadvertently—I do not know that—already been mentioned by the hon. Member, then you order immediately the Minister to give a reply. Otherwise, we are in possession of a certain report which, certainly, is very disturbing. Therefore, I submit that you suggest to the Minister immediately to give an answer substantially to the points of

accusations that have been made on the basis of the hon. Member's authentic evidence.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Mukherjee, this was sent to the Minister.

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE: Sir, please forgive me. I am not interested in the history of it. I am interested in what happens in this House. I hear certain things. Everybody else is disturbed. I want an answer from the Minister.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I am on a point of order. You must lay down the procedure correctly to the knowledge of everybody else in this House because, I do not think, any uniform standard has been followed. If somebody comes with a privilege motion, sometimes, it is *suo motu* admitted and listed on the List of Business as you would have seen in the case of Modern Bakeries the other day when the privilege motion was raised by an hon. Member. When the privilege motion comes from us—I have given my notice in regard to that—we should know what happens to that.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a privilege motion. I have not allowed any privilege motion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is most regrettable that the privilege motion of ours is scuttled like this.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of scuttling it down.

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka): I wish to submit that Mr. Madhu Limaye had made this point earlier and he referred to the fact that Minister made a statement in which he asserted there was severe injury but at the same time went on to say

there was no bayonet charge. It is clear that a piercing injury can be effected only if there are certain instruments. So, the Minister should be in a position to answer. It is no use saying the matter is being investigated. On what basis does he say that there was no bayonet charge?

MR. SPEAKER: This morning Mr. Madhu Limaye asked me that I should enquire from the Minister why his reply has not come.

श्री मधु लिमये : मुझे नहीं मिला था ।
मैं झूठ बोल रहा हूँ । आप क्या कहते हैं ? अभी
ला कर दिया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप क्या कहते हैं ?

श्री मधु लिमये : इस तरह आप मिस
प्लीड करेंगे तो मुझे बोलना ही पड़ेगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये ।

Please sit down.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं नहीं बैठूंगा इस तरह ।

MR. SPEAKER: I am not prepared for this. Will you please sit down? You do not know. Please sit down. He told me that the Minister has not sent the reply. I am told the Minister has already sent the reply, but I have no knowledge about it.

श्री मधु लिमये : मुझे अभी दिया
है । पहले नहीं दिया । इस तरह बच्चों का पेट
फाड़ेंगे यह मैं बर्दाश्त नहीं करूंगा ।

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the reply has gone to the Member. At least I should have the opportunity to see that also. He has given it when he is sitting in the House. I have knowledge. I must see that.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Sir, on a point of order. The Minister has said the matter needs investigation. If the matter is under investigation what right had the hon. Minister to make a categorical observation that there was no bayonet charge? You have also observed that as the matter is under investigation you cannot allow him to raise this point. So, your ruling is necessary.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed it for any privilege. He had told me only this that he has not received the reply. I said when you ask about it I will ask the Minister to send it. In the meanwhile, while the House is sitting he has passed on the reply. I have not seen the reply. I must see the statement.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): A charge has been made inside the House and the Minister is present in the House. Why should he not make a statement?

श्री मधु लिमये : उन को पढ़ने दीजिये न। कौन रोक रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं देखूंगा पहले।

He has already given it to the Member and the Member is putting questions. The statement which he should have given to me has been given to the Member.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप के आक्रिस ने ही मुझे दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे नहीं मीका मिला देखने का।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह त्रिविजेज का साबल है मंत्री महोदय झूठ बोल रहे हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप कल देख लीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यही तो मैं भी कह रहा हूँ। मैंने देखा नहीं है।

I will see the statement. He has already given the statement to the Member.

I must see it. There is no question of his statement unless I see it. I will not give my ruling without seeing the statement.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Are you going to correct his statement?

MR. SPEAKER: I must see it. There is no question of correcting it. Don't talk like that. I cannot give my ruling without seeing the statement.

श्री मधु लिमये : जरा बच्चों का ब्याल कीजिये जिन के ऊपर संगीने बसी है।

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You go on shouting, it will not solve the matter.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइन्ट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर है।

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order. Unless all the hon. Members who are standing sit down. I cannot listen to anyone. All of them must sit down before I allow anyone. I shall not allow anybody, unless all of them sit down. Nobody will speak unless he is called.

श्री मधु लिमये : सदन की व्यवस्था के बारे में मेरा प्वाइन्ट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर है।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (बतारा) : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है मुझे बोलने का अधिकार दीजिए।

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of any point of order now. I have plainly said that I shall first

see the statement which the hon. Minister has given and then do whatever is possible.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What is the problem? Do you think that the statement is dangerous?

MR. SPEAKER: My problem is that I have not seen the statement.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Kindly take the House into confidence and tell us what the problem is.

MR. SPEAKER: How can I say anything on a statement of which I have no knowledge?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Since the statement is directed through your office, is it not to be presumed that you have seen that statement?

MR. SPEAKER: This is the position that he has seen it, but I have not seen it. It has come after I have entered the House.

श्री संकर दयाल सिंह : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मैं निवेदन करता हूँ कि मुझे को पहले समय मिलना चाहिये। आप की बात मान कर हम लौट बैठे रहते हैं और इस का नतीजा यह है कि इस का यह लाभ मिलता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप मेरा बात सुन लें। आप उन की बात सुनते हैं, तो हमारी भी बात सुनिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठिये। शोर करने से कोई मतलब हुआ नहीं होगा।

श्री संकर दयाल सिंह : आप पहले मुझे सुन लीजिए।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। जो बात कहना करिये उसे को हम मान लेंगे।

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Limaye had told me that he was going out and he would not be coming back, but that should not make him insist that I should not see the statement.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप मेहरबानी कर के मेरी बात सुन लीजिए।

श्री संकर दयाल सिंह : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। आप मेरी बात को सुन लीजिए। श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु को आप ने बोलने का मौका दे दिया। मुझे भी आप अपनी बात कहने का मौका दे। आप पहले मेरी बात सुन लीजिए।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have been trying to catch your eye several times but you have not called me.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot be forced to lend my eyes and ears to him until after I have listened to the other hon. Member. I listening to Shri Limaye now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why don't you call me now?

MR. SPEAKER: May I invite the attention of hon. Members to the act that this hon. Member, in spite of my requests is threatening me and trying to cow me down? I am not prepared to be cowed down. I may tell him that I shall not be cowed down by this kind of behaviour. This will be of no avail to him.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am requesting you to give me one minute.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him please sit down.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have sat down twice....

MR. SPEAKER: He cannot sit down like that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I shall sit down. But please call me again.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले मुझे उनको सुन लेने दीजिए ।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : पहले आप किस को सुन रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं श्री मधु लिमये को सुन रहा हूँ ।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : पहले आपने उनको बोलने को कहा और अब आप उनको बुला रहे हैं । जो आपकी आज्ञा मानता है, उसको आप नहीं बुलाते हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER: He is on a point of order.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am on a point of order too.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. I am listening to Shri Madhu Limaye.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : मैं उनसे पहले खड़ा हूँ । पहले मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर सुन लीजिए ।

SHRI PILOO MODY: Being an inferior member of the House, you have not been recognised.

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly sit down. Mr. Shankar Dayal Singh. Let me proceed with the business before me.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir..

MR. SPEAKER: No please.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष जी, आप जो भी निगम देंगे, वह हम मानने के लिए तैयार हैं लेकिन तथ्यों को आप पहले सुन लीजिए । 1 अप्रैल को मेरा प्रिविलेज का नोटिस जाता है । आप से मुझको जानकारी मिलनी है कि आपने मेरा नोटिस मिनिस्टर साहब के पास भेज दिया है और उनका जवाब आने के बाद आप निगम करेंगे । आज जब मैं फिर आप से मिला, तो आपने कहा कि अभी तक मिनिस्टर साहब का जवाब आपके पास नहीं आया है और आप इसे उठाइए । अध्यक्ष महोदय, अब जब कि जवाब आया है... व्यवधान... दस मिनट पहले जो इनका जवाब मिला है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं तो जवाब देखूँ । मैंने जवाब नहीं देखा है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं कहां कह रहा हूँ कि आपने जवाब देखा है । मैं सिर्फ यह कह रहा हूँ कि 3 तारीख को उन्होंने जो जवाब भेजा है व्यवधान

MR. SPEAKER: I am pursuing other business in the House.

श्री मधु लिमये : आपको मालूम नहीं है, तो ध्यान देने दीजिए । खत्म हो गया मामला ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): How was it that it was sent to him without your having seen it?

MR. SPEAKER: I was in the House; when that came, it was not with me.

AN HON. MEMBER: It was received by your office.

MR. SPEAKER: It was received by the office and it was straightway passed on to him.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: It was sent to you on 3rd April.

MR. SPEAKER: You came to me and said that you had not received it as yet. I had not received it yet. It was passed on during my absence from my chamber. I am sitting in the House. I have not seen it. How do you expect me to give my finding on it without my seeing it?

SHRI PILOO MODY: The point Shri Madhu Limaye is making is that your office received the reply on April 3.

MR. SPEAKER: I will inquire into it; I will have to inquire into it.

SHRI PILOO MODY: That makes a second inquiry.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । मैंने उनसे पहले इस को उठाया था

MR. SPEAKER: I will come in the same order in which they were raised.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : आप पहले मुझे सुन लें और अपनी रूलिंग दे दें । मैं माननीय सदस्य से अनुरोध करूंगा कि यह मेरी बात सुन लेने दें ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: In our country, there are a number of States which are under President's rule. That was why I wanted to highlight the issue of State Government employees numbering four million. (Interruptions).

You call Shri Shankar Dayal Singh to order, I cannot continue.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down, Mr. Shankar Dayal Singh. But this

is no point of order. I do not allow it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am just trying to understand your theory. Four million State Government employees have gone on a token strike today on a very limited demand of a minimum wage.... (Interruptions).

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : मेरे व्यवस्था के प्रश्न का क्या हुआ । आपने कई लोगों को समय दिया । श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु और श्री मधु निमये समय ले लेते हैं । मैं भी उसी तरह समय लूंगा ; यह कोई तरीका नहीं है सदन की कार्यवाही चलने का । वह आपको थोट करके समय ले लेते हैं । मैं काफ़ी कहता हूँ कि मेरा प्वाइंट आफ़ आर्डर सुन लीजिए । मैं पुनः आपसे निवेदन करता हूँ, प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि आप मुझे सुन लें । मैं निधम के अनुसार प्वाइंट आफ़ आर्डर रख रहा हूँ । इसलिये मैंने आपसे समय मांगा है ।

SHRI PILOO MODY: He is accusing you of partiality to the Opposition.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not been able to follow what is your point of order. बात क्या है ?

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : आप मेरा प्वाइंट आफ़ आर्डर सुनिये ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What about me?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक ही को मैंने परमिट किया है । बाजपेयी जी का जो है उसको परमिट किया है । और कोई परमिट नहीं किया है ।

13.00 hrs.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let me conclude. Let the Home Minister make a statement.

MR SPEAKER: I have not permitted anything I have not permitted anything How can I allow it as Speaker?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: There are so many precedents

MR SPEAKER: I am not calling you I am calling Shri Shankar Dayal Singh

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह मैं बहुत दुखी होकर अपना प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर आपके सामने रख रहा हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे से ज्यादा दुखी नहीं हैं ।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह मैं आपकी इस पर कृपियाँ चाहता हूँ । नियमावली के नियम 361 के अनुसार जब स्पीकर खड़े हो तो सदस्यों को बैठ जाना चाहिये । साथ ही नियमावली के नियमों 350, 351 और 352 के अनुसार सदन की प्रक्रिया के बारे में लिखा हुआ है कि जब स्पीकर बुलाए तब सदस्य बोले और किस तरह से आप को सम्बोधित करें यह लिखा हुआ है । इन चारों नियमों का हवाला देते हुए मैं आपसे कृपियाँ चाहता हूँ । क्या आप इन प्रक्रिया को मान कर, नियमों की रक्षा करने हुए इनका पालन करके सदस्यों को कहेंगे कि वे ऐसा न करें या जो नियमों का उल्लंघन करेंगे उनकी नात मर्ने ? मैं आशय करता हूँ कि 361 के अनुसार जब अध्यक्ष खड़े हो तो सदस्यों को बैठ जाना चाहिये । इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब आप खड़े हो और सदस्य उम बोल म खड़े हुकर बोले और बोलना बन्द न करें तो मैं सदस्यों को आप बाहर चले जाने को कहें ।

SHRI PILOO MODY He is threatening the Chair We object to it. We cannot allow it

MR SPEAKER: The point is that he is so envious and so jealous of

the rights of the Speaker. I am very happy about it.

इसमें दूकने वाली कीमती सी बात है ? जब अध्यक्ष खड़े होता और को बैठ जाना चाहिये । जिसको नहीं बुलाया और वह बोलता जाए और कहना न माने ता उसकी सम्मानना पड़ना है और अगर न समझे तो फिर बाकी और तरीके इस्तेमाल करने पड़ने हैं ।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह नहीं मानता तो उसका नाम लेकर उसको मदन से बाहर जाने को कहें । आपके आदेशों ता जो उल्लंघन करता है उसकी समय मिलता है ।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA. Sir, what about your ruling on the point raised by Mr. Madhu Limaye?

MR SPEAKER. I am going to see the statement.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It was raised by the hon. Member. Let it be read out.

MR SPEAKER: It has already gone to the office There is no question of reading it I shall see it.

PROF MADHU DANAVATE. Please permit Mr Madhu Limaye to read out the statement.

MR SPEAKER I must see the statement first

13 08 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

DETAILED DEMAND FOR GRANT OF MINISTRIES/DEPARTMENTS FOR 1974-75.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHR K. R. GANESH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the Detailed Demands for Grants (MIS)

and English versions) of the following Ministries/Departments for 1974-75:—

- (1) Ministry of Agriculture,
 - (2) Ministry of Home Affairs,
 - (3) Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals,
 - (4) Ministry of Planning,
 - (5) Department of Atomic Energy, and
 - (6) Department of Electronics.
- [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6652/74].

PAPERS UNDER TARIFF COMMISSION ACT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951:—
 - (i) Report (1973) of the Tariff Commission on the Review of the Automobile Ancillary Industry,
 - (ii) Government Resolution No. 11(1)-Tar./73, dated the 29th March, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) notifying Government's decision on the above Report.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons why the documents mentioned at (1) above could not be laid on the Table within the period prescribed in sub-section (2) of section 16 of the said Act.
- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying simultaneously

the Hindi version of the Report mentioned at (1) (i) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6653/74].

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS THIRTY-NINTH REPORT

SHRI G. G. SWELL (Autonomous Districts): I beg to present the Thirty-ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE HUNDRED AND THIRD REPORT

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: (Diamond Harbour): I beg to present the Hundred and third Report of the Public Accounts Committee on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Fiftieth Report on Chapter V of Audit Report (Civil) 1970 on Revenue Receipts and Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1969-70 Central Government (Civil)—Revenue Receipts relating to Other Direct Taxes.

13.04 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(1) IRREGULAR ALLOTMENT OF LAND IN DELHI

श्री छटल बिहारो बाजपेयी (ग्वालियर): मैं नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत एक सार्वजनिक महत्व के मामले को उद्घाटन चाहता हूँ। नई दिल्ली में एक हाउसिंग सोसाइटी है जिसका नाम है न्यू कैपिटल कोऑपरेटिव हाउस बिल्डिंग सोसाइटी। दिल्ली के सेंटि-नैट वर्कर्स इसकी मैनेजिंग कमेटी के सदस्य हैं। मैनेजिंग कमेटी सेंटिमेंट वर्कर्स

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

के द्वारा नामजद की जाती है। 25 जनवरी को लगभग सोसाइटी के सौ पुराने मेंबरो को मयुरा रोड पर जो जमीन एलाट की गई थी उस एलाटमेंट को रद्द कर दिया गया यह बहाना बनाकर कि उन मेंबरो ने अपना पुराना बकाया नहीं दिया है। 26 जनवरी को लैफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर से सौ नए मेंबर बनाने की इजाजत मानी गई। 26 जनवरी छुट्टी का दिन था लेकिन लैफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर ने सोसाइटी को साठ नए मेंबर बनाने की अनुमति दे दी। दिल्ली डिबेलेपमेंट आथॉरिटी के नियमों के अनुसार अगस्त 1967 के बाद ऐसी सोसाइटियों के नए मेंबर नहीं बनाए जा सकते हैं। लेकिन लैफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर जो डी.डी.ए. के चेयरमैन है, उन्होंने इस मामले में नियमों को टाक पर रख दिया और नए मेंबर बनाने की इजाजत दे दी। उन्होंने इस बात का भी ध्यान नहीं किया कि 103 मेंबर बैटिम लिस्ट पर हैं और पहले उन्हें मेंबर बनने का मौका दिया जाना चाहिए। नए मेंबर बनाने से पहले एक सूचना मार्ब-जनिक रूप से दी जानी चाहिए थी कि कुछ मेंबरो को हटाया जा रहा है कुछ को नए रूप में बनाया जा रहा है लेकिन इस प्रक्रिया की भी अपेक्षा कर दी गई। 28 फरवरी को वे नए मेंबर बन गए और 5 मार्च को इन नए मेंबरो को 500 वर्ग गज जमीन जिस की कीमत दो लाख के करीब होगी पुरानी दरों पर जब सोसाइटी बनी थी, एलाट कर दी मेरे पास उन लोगों की लिस्ट है जिन्हें यह जमीन दी गई है, पांच पांच सौ वर्ग गज जमीन दी गई है। इस में भारत सरकार के होम मंत्री श्री एन मुखर्जी हैं, जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी एन मुखर्जी हैं, जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी एन मुखर्जी हैं, एडीशनल सैक्रेटरी होम मीनिस्ट्री श्री अशोक सेन हैं - श्री बी० कें० नेहरू हैं, म्युनिस्ट्रियल कारपोरेशन

के कमिशनर श्री बी प्रार टमटा हैं, श्री बोबिन्द नारायण हैं, श्री बी० बी० लाल धाई० सी एस हैं, श्री बी० सा० त्रिवेदी, एक्सटर्नल एफयर्स सैक्रेटरी हैं, श्री बी० मुखर्जी धाई० सी० एस० हैं। भारत सरकार के बड़े बड़े अफसर इस भूमिदान से लाभान्वित हुए हैं। इतना ही नहीं, कुछ और भी नाम हैं लिस्ट में जो मार्बजनिक वर्क का विषय बन चुके हैं। उन में एक श्री एम० एस० पाठक हैं श्रीमती मोहन जी० गिरि हैं, श्री नरेश कुमार गुजरान भी हैं। इस समय ऐसी कोई बात मैं नहीं कहना चाहता जैसा कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के न्यायदान में कोई वादा हुआ है। यह मामला सुप्रीम कोर्ट में गया। लेकिन सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जाने से पहले मैंने गृह मंत्री को, निर्माण मंत्री को और कृषि मंत्री का जो सहकारिता समितियों में सम्बन्धित हैं 28 मार्च का इस आशय के पत्र लिखे थे। 29 तारीख का मैंने आपका ध्यान खींचने के लिए भी यहाँ सूचना दी थी। उसके बाद इस मामले की मुलावाइ सुप्रीम कोर्ट में हुई और कुछ याचिकाएँ सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने विचार के लिए स्वीकृत की। उन याचिकाओं को स्वीकृत करते समय चीफ जस्टिस ने जो कुछ कहा है वह बड़ा चिन्ताजनक है।

"The undue haste in rushing through the allotment procedure and the list of new allottees speak for themselves."

चीफ जस्टिस के साथ एक और भी जज थे जिन्होंने ये याचिकाएँ लुनी और उन्होंने कहा।

"He remarked that what has happened was very unfortunate and the declaration of the defaulters cannot be dis-associated from the allotment of the plots to 60 persons. He further said that he would not hesitate to express his right of indignation, whosoever the persons might be."

मैं चाहता हूँ कि गृह मंत्री महोदय इस मामले के मारे तथ्यों को सदन के सामने रखें। अदालत में मामला पेन है, इसलिए इस सदन को इस काले कारनामे को प्रकाश में लाने के अधिकार से वंचित नहीं किया जा सकता। अगर भारत सरकार के बड़े अफसर भारत की राजधानी में केन्द्रीय सरकार की नाक के नीचे सस्ती दर पर जनता की जमीन हथियाने पर तुले हुए हैं तो उन्हें कटघरे में खड़ा किया जाना चाहिये। मैं चाहता हूँ कि गृह मंत्री महोदय तथ्यों के बारे में सदन में बयान दें और बताएं कि क्या यह सच है कि नैटिनेट गवर्नर ने अपने पद का दुरुपयोग किया है, क्या यह भी सच है कि डी० डी० ए० के नियमों को नाक पर रख कर नए मैन्युअल बनाए गए, क्या यह भी सच है कि नए मैन्युअल बनाने के बारे में कोई सार्वजनिक सूचना नहीं दी गई, क्या यह भी सच है कि बेटिंग लिस्ट में जो 103 नाम थे उन्हें भीका नहीं दिया गया मैन्युअल बनने का और क्या यह भी सच है कि नए मैन्युअलों को जो भारत सरकार के बड़े अफसर हैं और राजनीतिक नेताओं के सम्बन्धी हैं सस्ती दरों पर जमीन दे कर, पुरानी दरों

पर जमीन दे कर जो पुराने मैन्युअल थे उन्हें इससे वंचित कर दिया गया है ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, the allegations are very serious, specially in view of the fact that there was a CBI enquiry against the same man, the Lt. Governor of Delhi, Shri Baleswar Prasad. In this case, he had gone to the extent of giving a plot of land to the wife of his nephew, who does not live in Delhi at all and he has financed it, I understand. I want to put some specific questions to the Home Minister: Is it a fact that the Lt. Governor has already got a plot of land in his wife's name Shrimati Uma Prasad, in Jagriti House Building Society? Is it a fact that out of the 60 allocations, 31 were nominated by the Lt. Governor himself and there are many VIPs in the list? Is it also a fact that out of these 60, 14 or 15 are relations of the Managing Committee, Mr. Jagjit Singh, who was the Chairman of the public sector drug under-taking in Hardwar? Is it a fact that 15 businessmen who have been given land—one lady has said it—had to pay Rs. 50,000 per head to the Special Assistant of the Lt. Governor, Mr. Jain, who had also acquired a plot of land in his wife's name? Is it also a fact that permission for the build-activities was given by the Lt. Governor without consulting the DDA Engineering Department II and the Town Planning Department? Is it also a fact that no authenticated plans were attached when sanction was given? Is it a fact that the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Tamta, was influenced by giving a plot in his name? Is it a fact that the service of the area was taken over by the Corporation under the orders of the Lt. Governor, while the rules prohibit it till such time as 50 per cent of the houses have been constructed and not a single house has been constructed? I want answers to

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]
all these questions and also a categorical assurance that the Home Minister will immediately suspend the Lt. Governor and take action against those VIPs who have made us of their official influence to get plots.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Have the Government considered the observations made by the hon. Judges of the Supreme Court and have they also instituted an inquiry to go into the irregularities, as suggested in the observations of the two judges of the Supreme Court? If they had not done that, do Government propose to institute an inquiry to go into the matter? So far as I see it, the matter does not relate only to the Lt. Governor. The Home Secretary, who happens to be the boss of the Lt. Governor is also involved in this. All the wrath should not be directed only against the Lt. Governor but against all those bosses in the Secretariat here who seem to be commanding the whole thing.

श्री बबु लिंगम (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय इस बारे में मैं केवल इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस केस में सरकार के द्वारा जो हलफनामे दाखिल किये गये हैं, वे तो पब्लिक डायुमेन्ट्स हैं—वे सब-जुडिस नहीं हैं—कम से कम उन्हें तो उपलब्ध कराया जाये।

(ii) REPORTED ATTACK ON SHRI NATHURAM MISHRA'S HOUSE AT JODHPUR.

श्री कृष्णनाथ सिंह (मुंझू) : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं सदन का ध्यान एक ऐसी समस्या की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ, जिससे सभी माननीय सदस्यों का कलमर्न है। हमने आज अखबार में देखा है कि अंसूखदस्व श्री नाथू राम मिश्रा के घर पर 6 तारीख की रात को 2 बजे

कुछ क्राशिट्ट एलिमेंट्स ने आक्रमण किया। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह कोई स्टेट सबजेक्ट नहीं है। इस मामले का सम्बन्ध केन्द्रीय सरकार और इस सदन से है। इस सदन के माननीय सदस्यों के घर वहाँ से दो सौ तीन सौ मील की दूरी पर हैं, लेकिन वहाँ पर हमारे परिवारों और प्रापर्टी की रक्षा की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। ठाई तीन सौ मुंडों ने माननीय सदस्य के घर पर आक्रमण किया और उन की घरस्ती साल की बूढ़ माता को चोटे पहुंचाई। ये वही क्राशिट्ट एलिमेंट हैं जो कही शिव सेना के नाम से कही आनन्द मार्ग के नाम से और कही दूसरे नामों से इस प्रकार की घटनाएँ करवा रहे हैं।

इस बारे में अखबारों में गलत प्रचार किया गया है। किसी कम्यूनिटी के नाम से इस मामले को तूल देने की कोशिश की गई है। यह किसी कम्यूनिटी या जाति का सवाल नहीं है। राजस्थान में जाट और राजपूत बड़े मेल और प्रेम से रहते हैं। इस मामले को जाट और राजपूत का कलर देना गलत है। वह आक्रमण क्राशिट्ट एलिमेंट्स ने किया है। इस बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार का इन्टेलिजेंस फ़ेल रहा है। हमारी एक बार्डर स्टेट है जो पाकिस्तान के साथ लगी हुई है। वहाँ इस प्रकार के घर्षण हो रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य बैठ जाय।

DR. H. P. SHARMA (Alwar): This is a question which involves the fundamental rights of the Members of this House. If we have always to keep one eye at the back to see what is happening to our families, it will be very difficult. Sir, this is a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER: He has already mentioned it. Further, I am on another subject.

DR. H. P. SHARMA: When does the Government or the House take cognizance of this?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री शिवनाथ सिंह ने इस बारे में कह दिया है। क्या कह काफ़ी नहीं है ?

DR. H. P. SHARMA: Sir, the 80-year old mother of the hon. Member has been belaboured. Fortunately, the last reports show that she is out of danger. His farm house has been burnt and crops destroyed. Sir, as our guardian, you should take notice of this. We seek your protection.

श्री सकार इब्राहिम सिंह (चतरा) :
 उसके लिए संसद की एक कमेटी बनाई जानी चाहिए।

13.16 hrs.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION BY MINISTER

MR. SPEAKER: Shri I. K. Gujral wants to make a personal explanation.

श्री इंदर बिहारी बाबूदेवी (मन्मथपुर) :
 मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मैंने जो मामला उठाया है मैंने इसमें श्री नरेश कुमार गुजराल का नाम लिया है श्री इन्द्र कुमार गुजराल का नहीं।

MR. SPEAKER: He says he wants to make a personal explanation.

श्री इंदर बिहारी बाबूदेवी : वह पर्सनल एक्सप्लेनेशन कैसे दे सकते हैं ? मैंने उन का नाम तक नहीं लिया है। उन पर कोई अभियोग नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने उन के लड़के का नाम लिया है।

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): Sir, I am pained that my name by implication....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: What do you mean by implication?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: has been mentioned here and in some section of the press, in connection with the working of New Friends Co-operative House Building Society Limited, New Delhi.

The facts of the case, I may submit, are as follows. My father, Shri Avtar Narain Gujral, who is a displaced person from Pakistan, joined the New Friends Cooperative House Building Society Limited, some sixteen years ago, in 1958, having membership No. 423 and made first payment of Rs. 2,610 vide receipt No. 307 dated 10th October, 1958.

Thereafter, he continued to make payments, as demanded by the Society, vide receipt No. 950 dated 26th December, 1959, receipt No. 2293 dated 1st October, 1962 and receipt No. 4487 dated 17th August, 1968.

Other amounts of Rs. 500 and Rs. 1000 were remitted on 11th June, 1959 and 31st January, 1964 respectively, receipt of which seem to have been misplaced, but these payments were confirmed by the Society in their subsequent letter of 4th July, 1968.

Thus, my father, Shri Avtar Narain paid to the Society in the course of ten years, i.e., from 1958 to 1968 a total amount of Rs. 8,510.

The Society further demanded an amount of Rs. 1,250 in 1968 which was remitted to them by cheque on 4th June, 1968 but it returned the cheque to him on 18th June, 1968 on the plea that it was received late and declared him a defaulter.

[Shri I. K. Gujral]

My father wrote to the Society protesting against their decision as they could not declare a member to be a defaulter on such flimsy grounds when he continued to pay for ten years and had waited all these years for allotment of a small plot to him.

He also wrote to the Delhi Administration and the Delhi Development Authority seeking their intervention against this injustice. The authorities concerned took up his case and such cases with the Society as they felt that membership of old members could not be scrapped like this vide their letter No. F.15(107)/57-L&B dated 14th February, 1969. But the issue could not be finally settled since the process of litigation between the authorities and management of the Society started and continued till very recently in one form or the other.

It may be mentioned that during all these 16 years, the amount paid to the Society remained with it.

As the time passed, my father added in his years. So, even in 1968, he had applied to the Society that he wished to transfer his membership and rights to his son. But even this issue could not be finalised and, with the passage of time he decided that he rather give it to his grandson.

In February, 1974, after a long wait of more than 16 years, the management offered to enrol his grandson, Naresh Kumar, as member of the Society.

On this, my father, Shri Avtar Narain, wrote to the Society to transfer the amount standing to his credit to his grandson, Naresh Kumar. On purely technical grounds, however, the Society asked him to write a letter to withdraw the amount of Rs. 8,400 and Naresh Kumar may deposit it with them separately. This was done by my

father to enable Naresh Kumar who is my son to step into the shoes of his grand-father, i.e. my father.

These, in brief, are the facts of the case.

Incidentally I may also mention the following:

In 1958, when my father joined the Society, I was not holding any public office and was not even a Member of Parliament or even of the New Delhi Municipal Committee.

In early 1971, when I was holding independent charge of the Ministry of Works and Housing, an hon. Member of the other House had asked a question about the affairs of the said New Friends Cooperative House Building Society Ltd. I had been submitted the file to the Prime Minister with the request that some other Minister should deal with the case since my father was a member of the Society. Shri K. C. Pant, the then Minister of State for Home Affairs was instructed by the Prime Minister to deal with the question.

On a subsequent occasion, another question was tabled in which case again I declined to deal with the case for the same reasons and the then Cabinet Minister for Works and Housing, Shri Uma Shankar Dixit dealt with it.

Incidentally, it may also be relevant for me to inform this august House, through you, Sir, that my son, Naresh Kumar, is 26 years old and is a qualified Chartered Accountant and not dependent on me.

I hope, Sir, this somewhat long explanation which I have craved your indulgence to submit will satisfy you and you will agree that I have not compromised, in any way, the high public office that I occupy.

13.25 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS,
1974-75—contd.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL
WELFARE & DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE—
contd.

MR. SPEAKER: Now we take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and Department of Culture.

Shri Madhuryya Halder to continue his speech.

13.25½ hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

*SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR (Mathurapur): Sir, yesterday, I was speaking about the 'Peacock Reader'. This book has been published by the Government, but it is full of mistakes. The teachers are faced with difficulty while teaching from this book and the students also learn many wrong things and incorrect English in the process. Then, Sir, the teachers in India are very ill paid and they also do not get their pay regularly. Moreover there is no certainty when they will get the dearness allowances from the Government. It may take five months, 6 months or even one year at times. The teachers in West Bengal and elsewhere are agitating for the redress of this situation but nothing has been done by the Government. The teachers also do not have any security of their service. Therefore, Sir, we demand an All India Secondary Education Commission on the pattern of the U.G.C. for main-

taining it uniform standard of education and uniform courses of study all over India. The same demand was voiced by the Secondary teachers also. Then, there are some schools called the 'Central Schools'. In these schools the teacher-student ratio is 1:21 as stated at p. 11 of the Demands for Grants. But, Sir, in other Secondary Schools the teacher-student ratio is 1:40 to 50. We are very happy at the teacher-student ratio in the Central Schools. This will certainly improve the standard of teaching. I am only drawing attention to the disparity so far as other schools are concerned. Let the same ratio be introduced in other schools also all over India. There are about 5693 students studying in these Central Schools and a total of Rs. 1,19,295 have been spent on them. That means about Rs. 600 have been spent on each student in the Central Schools. From the amount that has been provided in the present budget, i.e. Rs. 800 crores, it is certain that the per head expenditure will further go up. But, the expenditure on other ordinary secondary schools is very meagre. I am not objecting to the handsome amount spent on these Central Schools because the children of the highly placed Central Government Officers are studying there. My demand is that the per head expenditure on the ordinary secondary schools may also be substantially increased. Now I will speak about some central Universities. We learnt something about the working of these Universities in the U.G.C. report. These were gone into detail while discussing that report, so I will not dilate on that now. I will only draw the attention of the Minister to one particular aspect. This was published in the 'Jugantar' paper dated 25th March, 1974. The hon. Minister may take this paper

*The Original Speech was delivered in Bengali.

[Shri Madhuryya Halder]

from me or he may obtain it from the Library and go through this item, wherein some serious allegations have been made against the 'Vishwa Bharati' University. I am quoting some excerpts from this issue:

"At least a dozen responsible persons of 'Shantiniketan' were heard talking about the use of costly furniture and cutlery and curtain cloth costing Rs. 52 a metre in the drawing room of the Vice-Chancellor, at Government expense. If the cloth and other items produced at Sree-Niketan are not considered fit enough for decorating the Vice-Chancellor's room, then the same is not on Rabindra Nath but on the present authorities"....

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN):
May I ask the hon. Member to let me know the date of the Yugantar?

SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR:
Yugantar dated 28th March.

Here is some more:

"Have you ever heard that the post of a Professor in a University lies vacant year after year? The funny thing is that whoever is brought here by the Vice Chancellor, seeks to escape after a few days"....

"Are only those fortunate few considered worthy in the eyes of the Vice-Chancellor who were alleged to be following him like a shadow from dawn till dusk?"

That means only those are fit for University assignments who butter the Vice-Chancellor. Buttering is the main qualification. Sorry state of affairs indeed:

"Some say 'Niharbabu' can very well talk of retrenchment in the Science Department but what will be our fate?" or everywhere there is the vice of nepotism and

corruption, just see what happened this time over the 'Readership' issue. I was superseded etc. "Shantiniketan has turned into a fertile ground for the play of selfish interests of various groups".

"All around there is misery, and discontent. Inactivity pervades the various departments of 'Vishwabhadrati'. There is confusion for want of planning"....

Sir, I will end the topic of 'Vishwa Bharati' with one more quotation from the same paper:

"Many a fun has been made of Sreeniketan, try to help it stand on its own legs. All this advice is not to be given in the columns of a newspaper. Let us do away with the game of criticism. Give up the policy of taking secret decisions. Break away from the bonds of the syndicate, uproot all the weeds mercifully and take a clear view with wide open eyes. You have used your ears far too long now see through the eyes."

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the U.G.C. Report of 1971 I found that Rs. 65 lakhs were spent on Vishwa Bharti University. This huge amount was granted from the funds of the Central Government which is collected from all classes of people of India, rich as well as poor and it has been squandered away on this University in this fashion. Sir the number of students studying in Vishwa Bharati is very small. Right from the lower classes upto the research stage only 1,231 students are on roll and for them 65 lakhs of rupees were granted. In Aligarh University there are research departments, degree classes and some undergraduate classes and for that University Rs. 2 crores and 14 lakhs were granted. Similarly for Benaras University Rs. 2 crores and 80 lakhs were granted in Delhi University also the number of students is not

very large. In Jawaharlal Nehru University there are only 505 students and amount spent on them was Rs. 19 lakhs. This shows how lavishly grants are sanctioned for the Central Universities. Whereas a news item appeared in the press sometime back that Calcutta University is unable to undertake expansion for shortage of funds. Research work in this University has almost come to a standstill for lack of finance. Many other departments of the Calcutta University are facing closure wholly for want of funds. From the U.G.C. Report the hon. Minister will find that the Calcutta University has been treated as a "Duo-Rani." If the hon. Minister studies the booklet, 'The largest and the poorest University' written by Dr. S. N. Sen, Vice Chancellor of Calcutta University, he will realise the sad plight in which the Calcutta University is in today. I can show him that booklet if he so desires. It is not enough if attention is paid to the Central Universities alone. Equal attention must be paid to the other Universities as well.

Then Sir, we have been hearing for long about 'examination reform'. But no progress has been made in this regard so far. Many a report has been submitted by various 'Education Commissions'. All were unanimous in their views that urgent 'examination reforms' were necessary. We do not know what measures have been taken by the Education Ministry in this regard. Due to non-implementation of examination reforms, the practice of mass-copying has come into vogue everywhere and this practice is more widespread in West Bengal. The practice of mass-copying has taken deep roots. Some time back there was a case in Burnpore where a student of seventh class stabbed one teacher to death. The reason was that he failed in the annual examination as he was prevented from copying by that

teacher. So, he took revenge on his teacher by fatally stabbing him. This incident shows how much the students depend on copying under the present system of examinations. Therefore, it is necessary to evaluate the performance of a student over the whole year for promoting him to a higher class, as was recommended by the Education Commission. Sir, we saw that in Gujarat all the students were declared successful without taking the annual examination this year. Since there were prolonged disturbances in that State.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have taken a long time. Please conclude now. You have taken ten minutes more.

SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR: There is a 24 hours' break. There is break of so many hours.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: So, more ideas have come: You have another break and you take another 15 minutes.

SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR: Sir illiteracy is on the increase in our country and the Government tries to console us by drawing our attention to the situation prevailing in Nepal, Pakistan etc in this respect. But if we look to some other countries in Asia itself, we will find that they have eliminated the term 'illiteracy' from their land.

Now I will say a few things about adult education. Since we have failed to fulfil our constitutional obligations regarding primary education, we are now paying attention towards adult education. I will like to point out. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, that an organisation called the 'Bombay city social education society' was granted Rs. 2,19,00 in 1971-72 and in 1972-73 they were granted Rs. 1,19,00. Another organisation called 'West Bengal Illiteracy Eradication Society' was granted over Rs. 2,39,000 in 1971-72 and they

[Shri Madhuryya Haldar]

were granted over Rs. 1,21,000 in 1972-73. I will like to know what have they done with these huge grants. The Maharashtra State Social Education Society, Poona, was granted Rs. 1,65,000 in 1972-73. The Kerala Granthsala was granted Rs. 99,000. What are they doing with such huge amounts? It is most surprising.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, you are going into all these details. Please conclude.

SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR: Only two points in two minutes, Sir.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Well it is a funny game.

SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR: Sir, in reply to an Unstarred Question No. 3126 dated 13th August, 1973, it was stated that the Benaras University was granted a sum of Rs. 4,40,000 for preparation of a Historical Grammar in Hindi. Separate grant was required by them for its publication. Whereas, the Calcutta University has not been able to publish a book titled 'Origin and Development of the Bengali Language' written by our National Professor Dr. S. K. Chatterjee, for want of funds, its publication has been held up for about 50 years.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no sign of your ending, I must shut you out now, there is a limit. If every detail is to be brought in, if every single individual can be brought in, there is no end to it. Please conclude.

SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR: Sir, I will conclude by saying that the Adivasis and the Scheduled tribes students are even today getting the same amount of stipend and Post Metric Scholarships that they were getting at the time of the country's independence. The amount of the scholarship has not been increased

over all these years. Sir, I demand that the amount of scholarship to these students should be raised substantially. With that, Sir, I conclude.

श्री सुभाकर पांडे (बबोली): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं शिक्षा मंत्रालय की भांति के समर्थन में खड़ा हुआ हूँ। आज देश में शिक्षा में क्रान्ति की बात जब प्रकाश बाबू से लेकर सभी लोग कर रहे हैं और आजादी के बाद का मत 26 वर्षों का अनुभव भी हमारे सामने है। मैं मूरुल हसन साहब को बधाई देता हूँ कि सच चीजों का भाव बढ गया है लेकिन शिक्षा का भाव उन्होंने बटा दिया है जहाँ शिक्षा पर बजट का 7 प्रतिशत तक खर्च होता था, वहाँ वे 4.6 प्रतिशत में ही शिक्षा का संचालन करना चाहते हैं।

उसके साथ ही बड़ी दुश्माल' यह है।

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is it the cost or value of education that has come down?

श्री सुभाकर पांडे: तो यह बड़ी अच्छी बात है, सब लोग इस तरह से खर्चा बटावे तो शायद देश धनी हो जाय लेकिन इससे शिक्षा की व्यवस्था नहीं बनेगी। अध्यापकों की तनखाह बढ़ा दी गई है और यह एक चक्र है—जब विश्वविद्यालय के अध्यापकों की तनखाह बढ़ी तो सेक्रेटरी शिक्षा के अध्यापकों की तनखाह बढ़ेगी और फिर प्राध्यापकी स्कूलों के अध्यापकों की तनखाह बढ़ेगी और इस चक्र में, जैसे अभिमन्यु खो गया था वही हमारे मूरुल हसन साहब न खो जाय, यह मुझे भय है।

मेने पहले भी कहा था और आज भी कह रहा हूँ कि साक्षरता का प्रचार देश में बढ़ा है। शिक्षा का प्रचार देश में नहीं बढ़ा है अगर शिक्षा हो तो यह स्थिति नहीं होती जिस कगार पर आज देश बढ़ा है सारे राजनीतिक दलों के लोग मुझे इस बात के लिए क्षमा करेंगे कि अब उन्हें कोई

नहीं मिल रहा है तो हमारे नवयुवकों से ही, उनके आक्रोश का फायदा उठाकर देश को तबाह करने का यत्न कर रहे हैं। भावी संतति के साथ जैसा हम व्यवहार करेंगे उसका परिणाम हमें भुगतना पड़ेगा। सरकार से भी हम यह कहना चाहते हैं कि जो हमारे छात्रों की मांग होती है उनको तभी पूरा करने के लिए बहुरतयार होती है जबकि उसके लिए वे आन्दोलन खड़ा करते हैं। सरकार को चाहिए कि कोई एक स्थायी समिति बना दे जो नवयुवकों की समस्याओं का अध्ययन करती रहे। आज कागज नहीं मिल रहा है, राशन नहीं मिल रहा है—यह सारी समस्याएँ हैं। नूरुल हसन साहब कह सकते हैं कि इसका हमारे मंत्रालय से सम्बन्धन नहीं है और शिक्षा जो है वह स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है तो यह सब मिलकर एक ऐसी कमेटी बना लें। क्योंकि कागज का जो अकाल है, जैसे तुलसी दास जी ने कहा है :

सत्य कहों लिखि कागज कोरे

तो कागज करे पर शिक्षा का प्रचार और प्रसार नहीं होगा।

एक बड़ी आंतिकारी बीज और आति-दर्शी बीज इस रिपोर्ट में मैं देख रहा हूँ और मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि 25 साल तक आपने सने को सींचा और अब जड़ को सींचने जा रहे हैं। प्रारंभिक शिक्षा के लिए अधिक अच्छी व्यवस्था करके या उसके लिए अधिक धन दे कर। अध्यापकों की तनखाह भी आपने बढ़ाई है लेकिन तनखाह बढ़ाने मात्र के शिक्षा की व्यवस्था नहीं होगी। अध्यापकों को भी पढ़ना पड़ेगा। क्योंकि मेरा यह अनुभव है कि कभी विश्वविद्यालय में एक बार जांच-पड़ताल हुई भी तो एक प्रोफेसर हफ्ते में केवल आधा घंटा बनारस में रहे। विश्वविद्यालय में नहीं बल्कि धनास में ही केवल आधा घंटा रहे। तो यह बड़ी भारी किडम्बना है

कि सबके पढ़ना नहीं चाहते और अध्यापक पढ़ाना नहीं चाहते। तो अध्यापकों के पढ़ाने की व्यवस्था की जावे और वे भी स्वयं कुछ पढ़ें। मेरा ऐसा अनुभव रहा है कि बहुत से टीचर ने जो नोट पहले दिन क्लास में बनाया वही नोट जब वह रिटायर हो गए तब भी ज्यों का त्यों रखा जबकि ज्ञान और विज्ञान इतना आगे बढ़ता जा रहा है। जैसा कि किताबों में हम पढ़ते हैं, दस वर्ष में वह दूना होता जा रहा है। यह मानी हुई बात है जैसा देश का गुरु करता है वही देश करता है। तो अध्यापकों में भी कुछ ऐसी नैतिकता आनी चाहिए कि वह जो काम और हो रहा है वह काम और नाम चोरन हों। बहुत तो पता चला है कि करोड़ों रुपये दिया गया पुस्तकें लिखवाने के लिए पुस्तकें लिखी गई अध्यापकों के नाम पर और वही बोर्ड आफ स्टडीज में बैठते हूँ तो उन किताबों को पाठ्य ग्रंथ में नहीं लेना चाहिए बल्कि जो दूसरे प्राइवेट पब्लिशिंग अपना किताबें छपवाते हैं उन किताबों को लेनी चाहिए।

आज देश के मामले चरित्र की समस्या सबसे बड़ी समस्या है। अध्यापकों में जब तक चरित्र नहीं आयेगा तब तक काम नहीं बनेगा, मैं भी अध्यापक हूँ इसलिए मैं कह सकता हूँ अपने बंधुओं से कि उनका मान गिरा है आजादी के बाद नहीं तो प्राइमरी शिक्षा के टीचर को देख कर लोग नमन करने थे और आज भी करते हैं। किन्तु अध्यापकों ने अपना मान गिराया है। उस मान को उठाने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए किन्तु आज धन से ही सारी प्रतिष्ठा जोड़ी जा रही है। इस देश की यह प्रथा रही है कि धन को द्वितीय कोटि की नागरिकता प्राप्त रही है, धनको प्राथमिकता कमी प्राप्त नहीं रही है किन्तु आजादी के बाद ऐसा हुआ है कि धन से ही आजादी का मान हो रहा है। धन से आजादी

[श्री सुधाकर पांडे]

का मान नहीं होना चाहिए, गुण से मान होना चाहिए। विश्वविद्यालय ने एक प्रकार की मानोपेन्ली बना ली है। पहले रामचन्द्र शुक्ल हाई स्कूल पाम करके यूनिवर्सिटी में प्रोफेसर हो सकते थे और ऐसे प्रोफेसर हो सकते थे कि जिनके कृत्यों की व्याख्या करके थोसिस लिब्ररीर सैकड़ों आदमी डी० लिट० हो सकते हैं। किन्तु आज यदि बाहर का कोई विद्वान है जिसने स्वाध्याय के बल पर ज्ञान अर्जित किया है वह विश्वविद्यालय के घेरे में नहीं घस सकती भले ही लक्ष्मण रेखा पार करके रावण सीता को ले जाये। आज यह जो विडम्बना हो गई है इसको बन्द करना चाहिए। आज प्राइवेट परीक्षा पाम किए लोग केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों में बटन में विभागों के अध्यक्ष हैं। हिन्दी विभाग की बात मैं जानता हूँ, तीन विश्वविद्यालयों में अध्यक्ष नागपुर के डी० लिट० लोग हैं जिन्होंने धीरे धीरे शिक्षा प्राप्ति की, नौकरी की, पाठशालाओं में नौकरी की स्कूलों में नौकरी की और फिर यूनिवर्सिटी में गए। तो यह रास्ता जो बन्द कर दिया गया है उसको खोलना चाहिए और बाहर के विद्वानों के लिए भी जो स्वाध्याय करते हैं अवसर होना चाहिए।

यू० जी० सी० की बात आती है तो कहना पड़ता है कि नूरल हसन साहब का गज पर बड़ा अच्छा काम करते हैं, आशवासन भी हम लोगों को देते हैं और किसी को नाराज भी नहीं करना चाहते हैं। कई बार यह बात उठी, बह्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी में भी उठी

और हम लोगों ने भी कही कि यू० जी० सी० के कार्यों की जांच पड़ताल हो। उसने जो देश को दिया है उसके गुण धर्म के परीक्षण के लिए कोई व्यवस्था होगी या नहीं। यदि नहीं होगी तो स्पष्ट कह दे कि नहीं होगी और हम लोग कहना छोड़ दे। बार बार एक ही चीज़ को कहा जाये यह अच्छा नहीं लगता है।

हमारी बात यह है कि यू० जी० सी० अनुदान का विश्वविद्यालयों को देना है लेकिन वे करत क्या है? इस बात का भी मूल्यांकन होना चाहिए क्योंकि केवल धन में ही शिक्षा नहीं होगी। अनुदान तो मिल रहा है किन्तु उसका मूल्यांकन विश्वविद्यालयों में नहीं हो रहा है।

परीक्षा की बात मरे मित्र हान्दर जी न उठाई। परीक्षाम सूधार के लिए कमेटी बनी थी लेकिन उसने जा रिपोर्ट दी थी उस रिपोर्ट का क्रयान्वयन विश्वविद्यालयों में होगा या नहीं? अगर विश्वविद्यालय आटोनामस बाड़ीय है वह इन चीज़ों का प्रयाग नहीं करना चाहती तो आप उनमें कह दीजिए कि हम अनुदान नहीं देगे और दूसरे ही दिन वह मान जायेगे और कहेंगे कि हम आटोनामस नहीं हैं, जो अच्छी चीज़ है वह ग्रहण की जायेगी। होता यह है कि जहाँ पर उनकी स्वयंसिद्धि होती है वहाँ पर वह आटोनामस बाड़ीय हो जाती हैं और जहाँ पर उनकी दुम दबती है वहाँ पर कहा जाता है कि सरकार का उत्तरदायित्व है कि हमारा निर्बहण करे। तो उनके ऊपर परीक्षा में सुधार की बात जबरन

लायी जानी चाहिए। यदि नहीं लायेंगे तो यह ठीक नहीं है। बहुत से केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय खुले हैं और अपने-अपने क्षेत्रों में चाहता है उनके लिए प्रत्येक सेल बना दिया जाये यू०जी०सी० में और प्रिन्सिपल में भी जो उनकी जान-पड़ताल करता रहे क्योंकि 25 साल के बाद भी प्रीलिमिनरी या काशी विश्वविद्यालय को हम एक कानून नहीं दे सके हैं। उनके कानून लटक रहे हैं। काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के संबंध में यदि कोई ऐक्ट भ्राना है तो वह जल्दी से भ्रा जाये, यदि नहीं भ्राना है और इसी प्रकार की व्यवस्था चलनी है तो फिर उसको ही चलने दी जाए।

मैं शिक्षा मंत्री जी का ध्यान प्रीट शिक्षा के उपर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हू। मेरा अनुभव है कि प्रीट शिक्षा के नाम पर या प्रीट साक्षरता के नाम पर जितना धन व्यय किया जा रहा है वह सब का सब अपव्यय हो रहा है। काशी में जब छापा मारा गया अभी कुछ स्कूलों में तो पता चला कि रुपया दिया जा रहा है लेकिन शिक्षा कहीं नहीं हो रही है। प्रीट शिक्षा को केवल साक्षरता तक ही सीमित न करें बल्कि जो निरक्षर भट्टाचार्य हैं देहातों में उनके जीवन की आज्ञा जो आवश्यकताओं हैं उनके अनुकूल शिक्षा दें वह शिक्षा केवल क, ख, ग, घ, ङ की शिक्षा न हो बल्कि यदि ट्रेडर की शिक्षा हो सके तो वह शिक्षा दी जाये, यदि मजदूर बनाने की शिक्षा हो सके तो उसकी शिक्षा दी जाये क्योंकि वह भी शिक्षा के भीतर है, उसको भी होना चाहिये।

हायर एजुकेशन पर रोक लगाने की बात आपने कही है। वह बड़ी बड़की बात है, रोक लगनी चाहिए और जितने लोगों को हम काम दे सकते हैं उतने लोगों की ही व्यवस्था करे लेकिन वह बात हम बहुत दिनों से सुन रहे हैं परन्तु उसका क्रियान्वयन कब होगा? इसका क्रियान्वयन तभी हो सकता है जबकि सैकेंड्री एजुकेशन की शिक्षा की व्यवस्था आप रोज़वार-परक बनावें और काँट-परक बनायें। यह कार्य अभी नहीं हो पा रहा है क्योंकि स्टेट्स परन्तु कहती हैं कि यह स्टेट सजेक्ट है और आप कहते हैं कि हम क्या करें। तो हमसे किसी प्रकार का सासमेल निश्चित रूप से होना चाहिए क्योंकि जितने आदमी हैं उतनी इकलिया नहीं बजनी चाहिए। इकली शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में केवल एक ही बजनी चाहिए भले स्थान उसमें परिवर्तन हो जाये।

जो आपकी रिपोर्ट है उसमें आपने कहा है कि जो कमजोर और दुर्बल वर्ग हैं उसको हम मजबूत करेंगे लेकिन जो दुर्बल क्षेत्र हैं उनको आप मजबूत नहीं कर रहे हैं। काशी जैसे क्षेत्र में दो दो हजार स्वामीय मील में एक डिग्री कालेज नहीं है बहुत से स्थानों पर। यह समस्या की बात जो मैं आपसे कह रहा हूँ वह काशी के लिए है जोकि शिक्षा का केन्द्र और राजधानी है। तो दुर्बल क्षेत्रों को भी मजबूत करने की बात क्यों नहीं की जाती? आज यह क्षेत्र कम नहीं सकते हैं क्योंकि आपके यू०जी०सी० के जो नियम हैं वह दिल्ली में भी लागू होते हैं, नागार्जुन में भी लागू होते हैं और कनारस में भी लागू होते हैं। इस लिए क्षेत्रों के लिये में

(श्री सुभाकर पाण्डे)

श्री आर्यको सोचना चाहिए। इस संरक्ष में बूझो की के जो नियम हैं वह सहज और सरल होने चाहिए। यदि कोई क्षेत्र अपने पास से एक लाख रुपये चन्दा देता है तो वहाँ पर एक डिग्री कलेज खोल दिया जाये। प्रायः बहुत से ऐसे क्षेत्र हैं जो एक लाख रुपये चन्दा देने के लिए तैयार हैं किन्तु अध्यापकों की जो तनखाह आपने कर दी है उसके माध्यम से वे नहीं चलायेंगे। बनारस के अध्यापकों के बारे में एक बात आपसे कहनी है कि काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय से जो एंफिलिएटेड कालेज हैं उनकी तनखाह यूनिवर्सिटी के अध्यापकों के मुकाबले में तीन चौथाई है।

यह बड़ी भारी ज्यादाती है। दिल्ली में आप देते हैं, वहाँ भी उन को वही तनखाह दीजिए। वही व्यवस्था कीजिये या एंफिलिएशन न दीजिये अगर आप नहीं देना चाहते हैं तनखाह। काम आप काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय का लेते हैं उन का रेजल्ट भी अच्छा होता है, लेकिन तनखाह नहीं दी जा रही है उनका।

जब मैं आपके साहित्य रचना की ओर जाना चाहता हूँ। उसका बड़ा अच्छा काम हो रहा है लेकिन मेरा अनुभव यह है, इस क्षेत्र का कोई अनुभव है और जो संस्था से मैं सम्बन्ध नू देश में उससे अच्छा काम साहित्य रचना को किसी ने नहीं किया है। किन्तु कामज नहीं मिल रहा है। और टैक्स बुक्स जुलाई में आपकी दौरी है। कामज की व्यवस्था अपने आपको नहीं की तो उसका फायदा राजनीतिक लोग भी

उठावेंगे और जनता भी कष्ट में पड़ जायेगी। और कैबल काबज का ही प्रश्न नहीं है स्टेशनरी का भी प्रश्न है। इस सम्बन्ध में आप कोई नीति निर्धारित कर दीजिये कि जो निर्माण सम्बन्धी साहित्य की रचना हो रही है उस निर्माण सम्बन्धी साहित्य के लिये आप कामज का कोटा उपलब्ध करायेंगे उन संस्थाओं को, प्राइवेट लोगों को बकरायें, लेकिन टैक्स बुक्स के लिये और संस्थाओं को तथा सरकारी क्षेत्र में आप कामज उपलब्ध कराएं।

इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि आपको बहुत सी प्रिटिंग मशीनें मिली हैं। अगर यह सही है तो जरा खोल कर देखें बहुत सी मशीनें बन्द ही पड़ी हैं जब कि मशीनों की बहुत कमी है देश में और प्रिटिंग का काम देश में बहुत बढ़ रहा है।

सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्रों में कुछ चर्चा करना चाहता हूँ। आपकी बहुत सी सकारात्मकता है पुराने की बिनदे हुए रईस वे उनके यहाँ ज्योतिषी से लेकर नाचने वाली तक रहा करती थी, ताकि घरबार की सीमा पूरी रहे। मशीन की तो मिडीविमल पिरेियड के इतिहासकार हैं। इन सकारात्मिकों ने रईसों काका बातावरन जुटा लिया है। इनका कोई काम-धंधा नहीं है। आप इनका पालन करते चले जा रहे हैं और रिपोर्ट पर रिपोर्ट लेते चले जा रहे हैं। इनका कोई उधार आप नहीं करने जा रहे हैं जब कि वहाँ में घरबार है कि यह कोई काम नहीं कर रही है।

अन्त में मैं बहुत विनम्रपूर्वक कहना चाहूंगा कि शिक्षा में जो आप संख्या से गिन रहे हैं या सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्र में जो आप काम करना चाहते हैं पैसे से वह पैसे के माध्यम से काम नहीं हो सकता है। काम हो सकता है भीतर, अन्तरात्मा में जागृति उत्पन्न करने से और अन्तरात्मा में जागृति उत्पन्न बंधनों के द्वारा नहीं हो सकती बल्कि जो स्वतः प्रभाव होगा उसके माध्यम से हो सकती है। तो ऐसे प्रभाव के जो स्रोत हैं वह आप धीरे-धीरे बन्द करते जा रहे हैं नियमों और बन्धनों की मर्यादाओं से। इसके उठाने का काम पहले किया जाये क्योंकि आप देखेंगे कि जो प्रतिभायें अपने से चमक रही हैं जैसे पेंटिंग के क्षेत्र में आपको ले जाता हूँ बड़े अच्छे अच्छे पेंटर्स हैं देश में लेकिन उनको महत्व नहीं दिया जा रहा है क्योंकि वह दिल्ली दौड़ कर नहीं आते हैं और आप की अकादमियों में काम करने वालों की दरबारगिरी नहीं करते हैं। और उनकी कला जब जनता में जाती है तो वह पढ़े लिखे नहीं हैं क्योंकि उनकी भाषा क खहरा नहीं है बल्कि और कुछ है। तो वह सड़क पर मारे-मारे फिरते हैं और गरीबों में पैदा होते हैं और गरीबी के भीतर मर जाते हैं।

प्राइमरी शिक्षा के बारे में एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्राइमरी स्कूलों में जो अध्यापक हैं वह समाज के जो रिजर्वेड लोग हैं जिनको कहीं काम नहीं मिलता है उन्होंने धीरे से ट्रेनिंग ले ली है हम से आप कह कर भर्ती हो गये हैं और वह टीचर हो गये हैं। मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि उनकी पुनर्ट्रेनिंग की व्यवस्था की जाये और पुनर्ट्रेनिंग कम-से-कम अगले वर्ष एक डेढ़ हजार टीचर्स को दीजिये और वह अपने यहां जा कर दूसरे टीचर्स को ट्रेनिंग और यह सिलसिला इतना व्यापक कर दिया जाये कि पांच साल के भीतर प्राइमरी स्कूल का कोई टीचर न हो ऐसा जिसको आधुनिक शिक्षा

का आधुनिक व्यवस्था का ज्ञान न मिल गया हो।

हिन्दी के सम्बन्ध में सेठजी नहीं हैं इसलिये मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि हिन्दी का काम आप बड़ी लगन से कर रहे हैं। यह सही है। लेकिन साइंटिफिक कमीशन में आखिरकार कोई उसका चेयरमैन या डायरेक्टर कभी आप देंगे या वह भी फाइल में ही खो जायेगा डायरेक्टर भी? या उसकी कोई सुचारु व्यवस्था आप करेंगे या नहीं करेंगे यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ। दूसरे हिन्दी की उन संस्थाओं को जैसे अभी एक मित्र ने बताया कि कम्पेरेटिव ग्रामर के लिये साढ़े चार लाख रु० यू० जी० सी० ने दिया काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय को। मैं जानता हूँ कि काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय कम्पेरेटिव ग्रामर नहीं तैयार कर सकता क्योंकि उसके पास वर्कशॉप नहीं है। अपात्र है एक तरह से। कोई विश्वविद्यालय तैयार नहीं कर सकता जब तक कम्पेरेटिव ग्रामर के लिये बहुत बड़ी लाइब्रेरी और हस्त लेख न हों। लाइब्रेरी तो है लेकिन प्राचीन पुस्तकें नहीं हैं। तो पात्र देखकर अनुदान दीजिये। जो जिस काम के लायक हो उसको वह अनुदान दीजिये। आप घुड़साल में गधे को बांधना चाहते हैं और गधे के आश्रम में घोड़े को बांधना चाहते हैं। यह चीज बन्द कीजिये। और पात्र कौन है इसका इतिहास है आपकी एजुकेशन मिनिस्ट्री में 25 वर्ष से देश में हैं सैकड़ों वर्ष से। तो पात्र के अनुसार काम लेने की बात सोची जाये। केवल इसलिये कदम न ले लिया जाये किसी से कि वह बहुत बड़ा सफेद हाथी है इसलिये उसको चलाया जाये।

आप देखेंगे कि आप के मंत्रालय और अन्य मंत्रालयों में हिन्दी का काम हो रहा है और साहित्य रचना का काम हो रहा है। लेकिन उस में किसी प्रकार का कोई कोऑर्डिनेशन

[श्री सुधाकर पाण्डे]

नहीं है। उच्च माहित्य की रचना के लिये चाहे किसी भी मन्त्रालय में हो, उस के लिये आप एक कोऑर्डिनेशन कमेटी बनाइये अपनी और से और उन मन्त्रालयों को समझ लीजिये कि वह कितना उस में योगदान करते हैं। और उन्हें एक रूप दीजिये।

सरकार के जो प्रकाशन हैं वह बिकते नहीं हैं। और साक्षरता का प्रचार होने जा रहा है देश में। यदि सरकारी प्रकाशनों को बेचने की मुचाव व्यवस्था देश में नहीं की गई और वे बूढ़खाने में जाय, जैसे गांधी साहित्य 8 10 हजार छपता था वह अब दो, तीन हजार छपने लगा, तो प्राइवेट पब्लिशर्स या सस्थाएँ आप का विश्वकोष छाप कर खत्म कर दें और सरकार छाप कर दो, तीन हजार प्रतियाँ भी न बेच सके यह आश्चर्य की बात है। इस के लिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि नवयुवकों को जयाइये और उन्हें कमीशन एजेंट बनाइये। गांव गांव में उन को ऐजेंट बनाइये। इस से बेकारी की समस्या भी दूर होगी और वह आप को भी देंगे तथा गांव के विद्यालयों को भी देंगे।

इस के साथ साथ मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो प्रबन्ध साहित्य आ रहा है उस पर किसी प्रकार रोक लगा सकें तो अच्छा हो। मैं जानता हूँ कि आप का संविधान बड़ा व्यापक है, और अब यह स्थिति हो गई है कि जो सर्वोदयी लोग हैं उन के अधिकारों में यदि अभिनेत्री का चित्र नहीं छपता सीमा उभार कर नहीं छपता तो उन की बिन्नी नहीं होती। तो ऐसे लोगों पर कुछ रोक टोक लगा सकें, या उन के कागज का कोटा कम कर सकें तो बड़ी कृपा होगी।

यह कुछ सुझाव मैंने दिये हैं, मंत्री जी उन का उत्तर दें या न दें, लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि उन का कार्यान्वयन क तो देश का बड़ा काम होगा।

श्री जार० श्री० कडे (बरपान)
मन्त्रालय, शिक्षा के बारे में और इस मन्त्रालय की मामलों के बारे में मैं अपने कुछ विचार प्रकट

करना चाहता हूँ। मैं तो आदिवासी क्षेत्र से आता हूँ जहाँ 62 लाख आदिवासी हैं। और बहुत मैं ने देखा है कि उन की जो शिक्षा है वह जो मियाँ के बीच में मुर्गी हलाल होने वाली स्थिति में है। उन की शिक्षा का प्रबन्ध केन्द्र और प्रान्त के क्षेत्र में होने से सारा काम बिगड़ रहा है। मेरा निवेदन है कि अगर आदिवासियों को आप शिक्षा देना चाहते हैं तो यह काम केन्द्र को अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिये तभी उन की कुछ प्रगति हो सकती है। मैंने देखा है कि आदिवासियों को कोई नैतिकता नहीं सिखाते हैं, उन को वही सिखाते हैं जो हर एक गांव में एक एक स्कूल में होता है। वन टीचर स्कूल की प्रथा बहा चलती है। 40 लड़के हो गये तो एक टीचर दिया जाता है। इस प्रकार में गांव में स्कूल होता है। मैंने इस सब में एक सवाल पूछा था कि कितनी ऐसी पाठशालाएँ हैं जिन की अपनी इमारत नहीं है, रहने के वास्ते मकान नहीं है? तो बताया गया कि आकरें मंगा कर आप को बाद में भेज देंगे। तो जहाँ जहाँ आदिवासियों के लिये स्कूल खुले हैं वहाँ टीचर तो भेजा जाता है, लेकिन वह बिल्कुल बेकार होता है। ऐसे ही बेकार लोगों को टीचर नियुक्त किया जाता है।

मैं जब दौरा कर रहा था तो मैं ने एक मास्टर से पूछा जो सिगरेट पी रहे थे कि मास्टर साहब क्या चल रहा है? उन्होंने कहा रजिस्टर पर साइन कर दिये हैं, लेकिन सिर्फ चार लड़के आते हैं, और मैंने तो पीस्ट प्रोग्राम में धर्जी दे दी हैं, बहुत अगर नौकरी लग गई तो चला जाऊंगा। तो एक तरह से वह स्टैपिंग स्टोन हो गया है, जो कि नहीं होना चाहिये। कोई टीचर आदिवासियों में दिलचस्पी नहीं लेता है, उन टीचर्स को आदिवासियों की भाषा तक नहीं आती। पाठ्य पुस्तकें नहीं हैं, जब मैं ने मध्य प्रदेश शासन में पूछा कि पाठ्य पुस्तकें नहीं मिलती हैं, कागज नहीं मिलती हैं, जब कि एक एक विद्यार्थी की 10, 10 कागजात चाहियें, इस का कारण क्या है तो उन्होंने कहा कि आज कल कागज नहीं मिल रहा है।

वे कहते हैं कि पचास पैसे में एक एक्सरसाइज बुक मिलती है हम क्या करें। मैं कहता चाहता हूँ कि यह जो किताबें आदि महंगी होनी जा रही हैं, इनके बारे में सरकार को कुछ करना चाहिये। सरकार देखे कि ये उचित दामों पर विद्यार्थियों को मिलें उचित दामों पर स्टेशनरी विद्यार्थियों को मिले। आपको देखना चाहिये कि कागज कितने में मिलता है प्रिंटिंग पर कितना खर्च आता है, कितनी कमिशन दूकानदार को किसी किताब को बेचने के लिए दी जाती है और साग हिसाब किताब लगा करके आपको यह तय कर देना चाहिये कि इतने पैसे में यह किताब मिलेगी। आज तो लोगों को जिस भाव पर, जिस कागज पर कोई किताब या एक्सरसाइज बुक दी जाती है उस कीमत पर उनको लेना पड़ता है। आपको देखना चाहिये कि उचित मूल्य पर लोगों को यह सारी सामग्री प्राप्त हो। इसमें शिक्षा का प्रसार करने में आपको—महायता मिलेगी। आदिवासीयों में भी तब शिक्षा का प्रसार करने में आपको महत्विगत होगी।

14 hrs.

आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में आपने आज तक एजुकेशन के प्रसार में इसका एक्सप्टेन्स बनाने पर ही ज्यादा जोर दिया है। अब समय आ गया है अबकि आपको इसको इंटेंसिव बनाने पर ज्यादा ध्यान देना होगा। आपको आश्रम व्यवस्था, गुरुकुल व्यवस्था की स्थापना करनी होगी। मध्य प्रदेश में कई जगह आश्रम व्यवस्था कर दी गई है। लेकिन कई जगहों पर देखा गया है कि मास्टर तो आते हैं लेकिन स्टूडेंट नहीं आते हैं। मास्टरों के रहने के लिए भी जगह नहीं होती है। शहरों से या दूरस्थ स्थानों से टीचर जब आते हैं या वापिस जाते हैं तो उनको बड़ी कं नाई होती है। अगर आश्रम में ही उनके लिए जगह का प्रबन्ध कर दिया जाए, खाने पीने का प्रबन्ध कर दिया जाए तो बहुत आसानी हो जाएगी। आश्रम में उनकी एजुकेशन भी मिले, मास्टरों के लिए

भी रहने के लिए जगह हो, खाने पीने की व्यवस्था हो तो यह एक बहुत बड़ी मेहरबानी आदिवासीयों पर होगी। जहां जहां आश्रम पद्धति चल रही है वहां वहां यह बहुत अच्छी चल रही है। मध्य प्रदेश में आप तीस रुपये लड़कों को देते हैं। इस में उनका गुजारा नहीं होता है। महाराष्ट्र में चालीस रुपये देते हैं। महाराष्ट्र के लोग आप थे और प्रधान मंत्री से मिले थे। मैं भी उनके साथ गया था। उन्होंने भी रुपये की मांग की थी। प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा था कि मैं देखूँगी। मैं शिक्षा मंत्री से कहूँगी कि इस राशि को तीस और चालीस रुपये में बँटा कर आप सो रुपये कर दें। ये सब बातें हैं जिन की तरफ आपका ध्यान देना होगा। नहीं तो जैसा ग्रंथ है कि आदिवासीयों को लड़कें हैं कि अगर उनका लड़का स्कूल चला गया तो उनके डोर कौन पालेगा, बकरी कौन पालेगा यह चीज चल ती रहेगी और जो उन में शिक्षा प्रसार करना चाहते हैं नहीं कर पाएंगे। उन लड़कों को यदि आप आश्रम में रखेंगे, वही उनके खाने पीने की, रहने की तथा दूसरी व्यवस्थाएँ करेंगे तो वे लोग आनन्द से वहां अपने बच्चों को भेज देंगे। अब आपको एक्सटेंसिव पर ज्यादा न जोर दे कर इंटेंसिव पर देना चाहिये। आप एक स्कूल, उसके बाद दूसरे गांव में दूसरा और तीसरे में तीसरा खोलते जाते हैं। लेकिन वे चलते नहीं हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि आश्रम व्यवस्था, गुरुकुल व्यवस्था आप चालू करेंगे तो बहुत अच्छा रहेगा।

जहां तक एडल्ट एजुकेशन का सम्बन्ध है आपने रिपोर्ट में कहा है :

"The services of a large number of college students will be utilised for the programme. Every effort will be made to ensure that college students who are desirous of contributing to the national effort in these areas are provided the opportunity and assistance for making at least 5 persons literate before they obtain the first degree."

[श्री आर० बी० बंडे]

यह जो व्यवस्था आपने की है कि पाषाणमयों को वह पड़ाए यह है तो अच्छी लेकिन देखना है कि वह ऐसा कर पाएगा और लोग पढ़ने के लिए आएंगे? मध्य प्रदेश में इस काम के लिए आप एक डिस्ट्रिक्ट में साठ हजार रुपये खर्च करते हैं, एडल्ट एजुकेशन पर करते हैं। वहां होता क्या है। मास्टर बैठा रहता है, लालटेन जला देता है लेकिन कोई पढ़ने के लिए नहीं आता है। वह वहां बीबी पी कर बापि मचला जाता है। मैंने इसके बारे में पूछताछ की। वे कहते हैं कि हमने प्रचार किया लेकिन कोई आता ही नहीं है। अब जो पैसा इसको खर्च तो करना ही है। इसलिए हमने एडल्ट एजुकेशन का बोर्ड लिख कर लगा दिया है। आपको देखना चाहिये कि यह स्कीम सफल हो। इसके बजाय अगर आप यह कर दें कि बी.मैन ग्रीड टीचर हिंदू बाइबल और ईव ब्रदर ग्रीड टीचर हिंदू सिस्टर और इस तरह से काम चले तो काम ज्यादा अच्छी तरह से चल सकता है।

आपको जो पाठ्यक्रम है, जो पुस्तकें पढ़ाते हैं, उसको भी देखना चाहिये। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि सधवा में बनवासी राम आश्रम है और जसपुर में बनवासी कल्याण परिषद है। वहां पर साथ साथ में रामायण महाभारत पढ़ाते हैं, पूजा पाठ कराते हैं, नीति के पाठ पढ़ाते हैं और उसके साथ साथ शिक्षा भी देते हैं। इस प्रकार से आप भी करें तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। फिर उनके पढ़ाने का तरीका भी बहुत अच्छा है। श्री ऐसे सिखाते हैं कि एक बहुत बड़ा बाड़ा रहता है श्रीमन्त आदमी का उसका द्वार जैसा रहता है उसके बाहर गणपति रहता है और उममें से हो कर श्री निकलते हैं, गणपति का मंदिर होता है उसको कहते हैं और जो समूह ऊपर रहता है उसको ष कहते हैं, इस प्रकार से श्री गणेश सिखाते हैं। इस प्रकार से जो वे पाठ्यक्रम तैयार कर रहे हैं, इनको भी आपकी देखना चाहिये और आपको भी इस तरह से सिखाना चाहिये।

आजकल लड़कों में असंतोष पैदा हो रहा है। यह कहा जाता है कि उनको पालिटिक्स में हिस्सा नहीं लेना चाहिये। लेकिन आप देखें कि जब कौरवों और पांडवों की लड़ाई चल रही थी तो लड़ाई कैसे की जाए इसको देखते हुए अभिमन्यु को भेज दिया गया था, उसी तरह से आजकल जो हालात देश में व्याप्त हैं उनमें अगर लड़के दिलचस्पी न लें और आगे न जाए तो क्या करें? जब उनकी बात को सुना नहीं जाता है उनकी शिकायतें अनसुनी चली जाती हैं और उनको दूर नहीं किया जाता है तो वे आगे न जाए तो क्या करें? जब सफोकेशन होता है, अनाज आदि नहीं मिलता है, आप व्यवस्था को ठीक नहीं कर पाते हैं तो वे जब जलूस बना कर निकलते हैं तो लड़के ही तो होते हैं और उनमें से कुछ शराब भी कर बैठते हैं। आपका उनकी कठिनाइयों को दूर करना चाहिये। उनको पालिटिक्स में भाग लेना चाहिये। इस प्रकार की पालिटिक्स उनका मिर्खाट जानी चाहिये जिससे देश आगे बढ़ सके। जब मा.बाप भी कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं तो लड़के क्या करें, उनका आगे आना पड़ता है और मा.बाप का कहना पड़ता है कि आप एक तरफ बैठ जाइए हम इसका देख लेंगे।

जो कुछ नियुक्तियां कलेजों आदि में होती हैं उनका भी आपको देखना चाहिये। पी.ए.सी. की 105वीं रिपोर्ट में पाम है। यह आई० टी० आई० में नियुक्तियों के बारे में है। इसमें भ्रष्टाचार, भाई भतीजावाद बरता गया है मिनिस्ट्री में यह रिपोर्ट गई है। उन्होंने जवाब दिया है। इसका देखने की जरूरत है। इस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है।

"The committee are not satisfied with the explanation of the Ministry. The fact remains that the Ministry did not follow up with the IIT regarding the review of the recruitment of non-teaching staff as suggested by them in 1968. It has also not been brought out that the budgets of the Institute after 1968 were in fact scrutinised

having specific regard to this requirement. The committee, therefore, is constrained to await the results of the examination of the staffing pattern of the Institute with a view to laying down suitable norms for the employment of non-teaching staff as recommended in para 2.13 of the 95th Report."

उसका कारण यह है कि अस्ती परसेट एम्प्लाइड मेंट्स ऐसी हुई हैं जिन में क्वालिफिकेशन का कोई ध्यान नहीं किया गया है। इसका जो विवरण दिया गया है वह भी बहुत रोचक है :

"The committee are surprised to learn that as many as 80 appointments had been made by the Director of the Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi, during the period 1964-65 to 1972-73 although the appointees did not possess the prescribed qualifications. It is surprising that the Board's approval for relaxation of qualifications has not been taken all these years. It is only after the committee raised this point that the Government have requested the Institute to obtain ratification of the competent authorities"....

The extend of unauthorised relaxation of the prescribed qualifications can be seen from the fact a number of matriculates had been appointed as UDC's although only Graduates could be appointed. Further, a person who had passed only 6th class had been appointed to the post of library Assistant which required a Matriculate with requisite training. Another person possessing a middle school qualification has been appointed to the post of Technical Assistant which required a person with Intermediate Science or Diploma/Degree. In yet another case a person who had passed only 3rd standard had been appointed to a post which re-

quired a Diploma/Degree. Although only a Graduate could be appointed as P.S. to Director, a person with only Matriculation qualification was appointed to the post."

नियुक्तियों में इस प्रकार की अनियमिततायें बरतना अगर भाई-भतीजावाद नहीं है, तो और क्या है? कमेटी ने बताया है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश के एक डिप्टीमिस्ट व्यक्ति को नियुक्त कर दिया गया। हिमाचल प्रदेश में यह सूचना मिली कि वह एक डिप्टीमिस्ट कर्मचारी है और ऐसे आदमी को काम पर नहीं लगाना चाहिए। लेकिन इस बात को नहीं माना गया, बल्कि उस को प्रोमोशन दिया गया। इस बारे में सी०बी०आई० ने कंस रजिस्टर किया है।

इस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है

"The Institute has decided that—

- (a) In future no appointment shall be made by relaxing the prescribed qualification without prior approval of the competent authority."

But what about the appointments made so far?

ऐसे अस्मी लोगों को नियुक्त किया गया है, जिन की निर्धारित क्वालिफिकेशन नहीं है। उन को क्यों रखा गया है? क्या यह भाई-भतीजावाद नहीं है? क्या उन लोगों को सिफारिश के आधार पर नौकरी दी गई है? इस बात को न आई०आई०टी० के अफसरों के देखा और न मन्त्रालय ने देखा। पी०ए० सी० ने इस बारे में एक्सप्लेनেশन मांगा, लेकिन मन्त्रालय ने कोई जवाब नहीं दिया है।

कमेटी ने फिर कहा है :

"The reply of the Ministry does not suggest that responsibility for

[श्री प्रार० बी० बड़े]

the lapse in not even obtaining the approval of the Board of Governors for the relaxation has been fixed. The Committee would like to reiterate that this should be done forthwith.

The nature of the investigation suggested by the Committee which involves the Director of the Institute cannot obviously be done by a Committee consisting of a Professor, a Lecturer and an Assistant Professor of the same Institute. The Committee would, therefore, stress that the investigation should be done by an independent and a fairly high-level Committee."

मन्त्री महोदय ने पी०ए०सी० की रिपोर्ट को बहुत लाइटली ट्रीट किया है। जब मैं पी०ए०सी० की रिपोर्ट और मिनिस्टर साहब के जवाब को देखता हूँ, तो मालूम होता है कि इस मिनिस्ट्री को पी०ए०सी० के रिमाक्स की कोई परवाह नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर मन्त्री महोदय ने पी०ए०सी० की रिपोर्ट पर समुचित ध्यान नहीं दिया, तो वह उचित नहीं होगा।

शासन की इसी प्रकार की नीतियों के कारण नौजवानों के मन में शासन के प्रति गुस्सा उत्पन्न होता है। जब पार्लियामेंट और विधान सभाओं में ये प्रश्न उठाये जाने पर भी शासन अपनी नीति में सुधार नहीं करता है, तो नौजवानों के मन में सफ़्रोक्शन और घृणा पैदा होती है और तब उन के पास जो कोई भी साधन होता है, उस के द्वारा वे अपनी आवाज़ उठाते हैं। यह सरकार छात्रों को सैटिसफ़ाई करने का प्रयत्न नहीं करती है, और जब उन में आक्रोश उत्पन्न होता है और वे कोई आन्दोलन करते हैं, तो वह पोलिटिकल पार्टियों को बोध देती है।

अन्त में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश में आदवासी एरिया में रहने वाले

65 लाख लोगों में गुरुकुल शिक्षा-पद्धति को लागू किया जाये।

श्री विभक्ति विषय (भोसहीहारी) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं शिक्षा मन्त्रालय के अनुदानों का हार्दिक स्वागत और समर्थन करता हूँ। शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में मैंने एक निजी प्रस्ताव दिया था, लेकिन वह इस सदन में पेश नहीं किया जा सका उस प्रस्ताव का आशय यह था कि हमारी शिक्षा पद्धति ऐसी होनी चाहिए, जिस से लोगों में राष्ट्रीयता, डिसिप्लिन और देश सेवा की भावना उत्पन्न हो।

चूँकि शिक्षा का विषय एक स्टेट सबजेक्ट है, इस लिए भिन्न भिन्न स्टेट्स में भिन्न भिन्न प्रकार की शिक्षा प्रणालियाँ हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसी स्थिति में हमारा देश एक नहीं रह सकता है। देश को एक बनाये रखने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि शिक्षा को केन्द्रीय सबजेक्ट बनाया जाये। आज कहीं हिन्दू स्कूल हैं, कहीं मुस्लिम स्कूल हैं और कहीं ईसाई स्कूल हैं। न जाने कितने धर्मों के स्कूल चल रहे हैं और कितने प्रकार की शिक्षा संस्थाएँ काम कर रही हैं। अगर देश की एकता को कायम रखना है, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार को शिक्षा को अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिए और सारे देश में एक तरह की शिक्षा देने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए, ताकि देश का इन्टिग्रेशन हो। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया जायेगा, तो देश का इन्टिग्रेशन खतरे में पड़ जायेगा। अगर वर्तमान अवस्था जारी रही, तो कुछ समुदायों के लोग शिक्षा पायेंगे और अन्य समुदायों के लोग शिक्षा नहीं पा सकेंगे। इस का नतीजा यह होगा कि जहाँ के लोग शिक्षा नहीं पा सकेंगे, वहाँ उभार और क्रान्ति होगी।

जब गांधी जी ने अंग्रेजों की शिक्षा संस्थाओं के बहिष्कार का आन्दोलन चलाया, तो उस समय राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में भेरा

प्रवेश हुआ। मैं ने एक राष्ट्रीय स्कूल में—
काशी विद्यापीठ में—शिक्षा पाई। मैं आजन्म
वैद्य-सेवक रहा, और धाने भी खाया। उस
राष्ट्रीय स्कूल में शिक्षकों और शिक्षार्थियों
में कोई भेद नहीं था—दोनों एक उच्च पर
बैठे थे, एक साथ रहते थे और एक साथ
खाते-पीते थे। उन में जाति और धर्म के
आधार पर कोई भेद-भाव नहीं था। यदि उस
तरह की शिक्षा आज भी जाती, तो देश में
ऐसी परिस्थिति पैदा न होती, जिस का
सम्बन्ध आज हम को करना पड़ रहा है।

जैसा कि श्री सुधाकर पांडे ने कहा है
शिक्षा पर किया जाने वाला खर्च 7 परसेंट
से कम कर के 4.6 परसेंट कर दिया गया है।
मन्त्रालय की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि देश
में 76 000 लोग बेकार हैं। लेकिन मेरा
खयाल है कि हमारे देश में बेकारों की संख्या
लगभग डेढ़ करोड़ है। इस बेकारी को दूर
करने के लिए 30 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान
किया गया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस रकम
से यह समस्या हल होने वाली नहीं है।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में शिक्षा को
अनिवार्य और भुक्त किया जाये। जब तक
ऐसा नहीं किया जायेगा, तब तक देश का
कल्याण नहीं होगा। आज हमारी शिक्षा
पद्धति बहुत दोषपूर्ण है, जिस के कारण
केवल बोर्डे से लोगों के बच्चे देश या विदेश
में शिक्षा प्राप्त करते हैं, और फिर वे आ कर
हम लोगो के शासक बन जाते हैं। देश के
बाकी सब लोगों की स्थिति शासितों की
होती है। हम देखते हैं कि स्वाधीनता के
के बाद शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में उन्होंने लोगों का
प्रभुत्व है, जो स्वाधीनता से पहले रीएक्शनरी
थे और उन्होंने रीएक्शनरी का सरकार
पर ज्यादा असर है, जब कि रेवोल्यूशनरी
श्रीमों का असर बहुत कम है। एक तो
हमारे देश का धार्मिक अंधेरा रखा गया
है और दूसरे, सारी शिक्षा पद्धति एलीट
लोगों के हाथ में है। आज हमारे देश में 9
करोड़ बच्चे पढ़ रहे हैं और 5 करोड़ अभी

पढ़ने वाले हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन 14
करोड़ बच्चों के लिए अनिवार्य और भुक्त
शिक्षा की व्यवस्था की जाये।

जहां तक शिक्षकों का सम्बन्ध है, पहले
तो उन की नौकरी नहीं मिलती है, और अगर
नौकरी मिल जाती है, तो उन्हें पर्याप्त वेतन
नहीं दिया जाता है। आज तो हालत
यह है कि जिस को कोई काम नहीं मिलता
है, वह शिक्षक बन जाता है। पहले
शिक्षकों की जो इज्जत थी, वह आज नहीं
है। इस लिए यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि
प्राइमरी स्कूलों से लेकर विश्वविद्यालयों तक
के सब शिक्षकों का उचित वेतन और उचित
सद्दलियतें दी जायें, ताकि वे भविष्य के अच्छे
नागरिक तैयार कर सकें। यह भी जरूरी
है कि सभी स्तरों के शिक्षकों का देश में,
और यदि आवश्यक हो, तो विदेशों में भेज
कर उचित ट्रेनिंग दी जाये, ताकि वे हमारे
छात्रों को इस देश के स्थायिक शिक्षा दे सकें।
जब तक ट्रेनिंग स्कूल बना कर सभी
आध्यापकों का उचित ट्रेनिंग नहीं दी जायेगी
और जरूरी सद्दलियतें नहीं दी जायेगी, तब
तक वे अपना काम ठीक प्रकार से नहीं कर
सकेंगे।

इसी तरह विद्यार्थियों के रहने के लिए
होस्टल्स होने चाहिए, उन को पुस्तकें
मिलनी चाहिए और उन के खाने की उचित
सुविधा होनी चाहिए। लेकिन आज से सब
सुविधायें उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। सरकार विश्व-
विद्यालय और कालेज खोल देती है, लेकिन
विद्यार्थियों के रहने के लिए होस्टल में
जगह नहीं है, लाइब्रेरी नहीं है, किताबें
नहीं हैं। इस स्थिति में हमारे देश में शान्ति
कैसे रह पायेगी ?

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

हमारे जिले में एक डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट ने एक मीटिंग में बताया कि बड़े बड़े लोगों के बच्चों को फर्स्ट डिविजन में पास कराया जाया है और फिर पब्लिक इन्फ्रिक्शन कमीशन के अध्यक्ष से जल्दी का वीर्यदियां भी मिलती हैं। अगर यीथ छात्रों को ग्रेड या थर्ड डिविजन में पास किया जाये, तो उन को नौकरी नहीं मिल सकती है। इन कारणों से छात्रों में उत्तेजना और असंतुष्ट बँदा होता है।

आज बिहार में जो परिस्थिति है, उस से बबराने की जरूरत नहीं है। गांधी जी ने भी स्कूल-कालेजों का बायकाट कर के छात्रों का ही उपयोग किया था। अगर विद्यार्थियों को सब सवलियतें नहीं दी जायेगी तो उन में असंतुष्ट फैला और पलीटिकल पार्टियाँ उस का फायदा उठावेंगी। इस से आप बबराने नहीं। नौ करोड़ लोग आज शिक्षा पाते हैं। यह नौ करोड़ की मिलिटरी आप के हाथ में है। आप की सारी मिलिटरी केवल 9 लाख है और यह नौ करोड़ की मिलिटरी है। जब तक आप इस असंतुष्ट मिलिटरी को खुश नहीं करेंगे तब तक देश में शान नहीं रहेगा। दुनिया में जहाँ-जहाँ भी शान्ति हुई है सभी जगह छात्रों ने शान्ति की है। आप भी प्रोफेसर रह चुके हैं, आप इस बात का जानते होंगे। असहयोग आन्दोलन जब शान्ति-

पूर्वक नहीं रहता है तो हिंसात्मक कांति हो जाती है। श्री रेवीन्द्रनाथ जिस ने पढ़ा है उस ने देखा होगा कि अहिंसा से हँसते हैं हिंसात्मक शान्ति कैसे हो जाती है। यह क्यों होता है? यह देखते हैं कि छात्रों का सड़क जलने स्कूल में पहुँच कर हमारा शासन बन गया और फलों के लड़के की शिक्षा नहीं मिली तो शासित हो गया। उस को नौकरी नहीं मिल रही है, वह बेनवर है। आप की रिपोर्ट है कि 76 हजार लोग बेकार हैं। मेरा ख्याल है कि यह रिपोर्ट गलत है। बड़े करोड़ लोग हिन्दुस्तान में बेकार हैं। जब इतने बेकार लोग देश में हैं और आप की शिक्षा पद्धति ऐसी है कि वह आदमी का कोई काम करना नहीं सिखाती। कलक की जरूरत तो आज रही नहीं। आप की शिक्षा पद्धति जाब-आरिस्टेड होनी चाहिए। अभी आदमी के बारे में रिपोर्ट निकल रही है। आप उस को पढ़ें। वहाँ की शिक्षा पद्धति ऐसी है कि वहाँ बेकार नहीं हैं। लेकिन हमारे यहाँ की राज-काज व्यवस्था जैसी है और जिस तरह के लोग हैं वह चाहते हैं कि शिक्षा पद्धति में कोई सुधार नहीं हो और लोग बेकार रहे। वह हाहाकार करते रहे और थोड़े से लोग जो शिक्षा विभाग में या प्रशासन में हैं उन्हीं के आदमी, उन्हीं के लड़के गद्दी पर बैठें और राज करते रहे। मैं कहता हूँ कि आप गद्दी पर बैठें नहीं रह पाएँगे और राज नहीं चला पाएँगे। देश में शान्ति आवश्यकतापूरबी है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि शिक्षा पद्धति को केन्द्र अपने हाथ में लेते और ले कर के विद्यार्थियों के लिए और शिक्षकों के लिए दोनों के लिए अच्छी व्यवस्था करें।

एक बात और है कि जितने राजदूत अमेरिका से आते हैं वे सब प्रोफेसर आते हैं। हमारे यहां का क्या कोई प्रोफेसर आता है ? या तो सचिव क्लास के आदमी का भेजेंगे नहीं तो मुखिया से किसी पालिटिशियन को भेजेंगे। मैं पूछता हूं कि क्या सम्मान हमारे शिक्षकों और प्रोफेसरों को आप देते हैं ? हमारी सरकार क्या मान उन को देती है ? कोई मान नहीं देती है। प्रोफेसर या मास्टर जो हैं उन को हेय दृष्टि से देखती है, उन को हेय समझती है और यह चीज हमारे पालिटिशियन्स ने कायम की है। लेकिन जब प्रोफेसर और टीचर विद्यार्थियों को भड़का देते हैं, इस समय दोनों एक हैं, जब दोनों भड़क जाते हैं और इस समय भड़के हुए हैं तो अब इन की जान पर आ रही है। कोई बाहर नहीं निकल रहा है। मैं चाहता हूं कि जो विद्यार्थी हैं उन से बातचीत की जाय। मैंने उस दिन कहा था और हमारे पार्लियामेंट्री अफेयर्स के मिनिस्टर बैठे हुए हैं उन से मैंने मांग की थी कि बिहार के शिक्षकों और छात्रों के प्रतिनिधियों को बुला कर के यहां प्रधान मंत्री और शिक्षा मंत्री उन से बात करें कि उन की क्या कठिनाई है और उन को कैसे सरकार दूर कर सकती है। लेकिन यह आज तक नहीं हुआ और अब यह कहते हैं कि साहब, वह तो कुछ कहते ही नहीं हैं। वह केन्द्र का विषय है। अगर आप कहते हैं कि स्टेट का सबजेक्ट है तो कहीं विद्यार्थी या टीचर गड़बड़ करते हैं तो मिलाटरी क्यों भेजे देते हैं ? वह भी तो केन्द्र का

विषय है। पुलिस की उन का मुकाबला करने दीजिए। लेकिन दवाने के लिए चीफ मिनिस्टर का अधिकार है कि मिलिटरी को काल कर ले। मगर इस के लिए उन से बातचीत की जाय और उन की समस्याएं हल की जाय इस के लिए आप कह देते हैं कि स्टेट सबजेक्ट है। इसलिए जरूरत इस बात की है कि केन्द्र को शिक्षा के ऊपर ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए।

ट्रेनिंग स्कूल आज ठीक तरह से नहीं चलते। सेंटर की हालत यह है कि हमारे यहां केन्द्रीय विद्यालय हैं, ये केन्द्रीय विद्यालय गांवों में नहीं शहरों में खोले जाते हैं और सरकारी नौकरों के लिए खोले जाते हैं। मैं पूछता हूं केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में सरकारी नौकरों के ही बच्चे क्यों पढ़ेंगे ? यह तो कंस्टिट्यूशन के खिलाफ है। तालिम जर्मिन्स इस में नहीं है। ये क्यों शहरों में खोल दिये जाते हैं और गांवों में नहीं खोले जाते ? श्री अजित प्रसाद जैन ने एक आर्टिकल लिखा है जिस में उन्होंने बताया कि अर्बन लोगों को ज्यादा सहूलियत मिलती है और गांव वालों को कोई सहूलियत नहीं मिलती है। अर्बन चीजों की कीमत ज्यादा होती है और गांव वालों को कहेंगे कपूर साहब कि 100 रुपये बिबंटल में तुम अपना गेहूं दे दो नहीं तो घर में घुस कर निकाल लेंगे।

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला) : मैंने तो 110 रुपये की बात कही थी, बल्कि 115 रुपये देने के लिए कहा था।

और विभूति मिश्र मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि गांव वालों को तरजीह देनी चाहिए। मैं यह कह रहा था कि गांवों में केन्द्रीय सरकार को केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने चाहिए।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय हर जगह होने चाहिए। बिहार में एक भी सैटल गवर्नमेंट का विश्व-विद्यालय नहीं है। केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय खोलने से लोगों को सहूलियत होती है। लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय नहीं खोलती है।

आप हायर एजुकेशन पर रोव लगाये जा रहे हैं। किन के लिए? गरीबों के लिए क्यों कि धनी आदमी के लड़के तो हायर एजुकेशन पा लेंगे और गरीब आदमी के लड़के नहीं पाएंगे। आप गुरुकुल के जैसी पुरानी पंथा में पड़ाइए जहां राजा और रक्त दोनों के लड़के एक जैम पढ़ें और उस में जो फर्स्ट सैकंड स्टैंड करे उस को हायर एजुकेशन दीजिए। लेकिन वर्तमान पद्धति से जो आप हायर एजुकेशन देने जा रहे हैं उस के माने यह है कि कितने धनी लोग हैं जिन को सहूलियत है उन्हीं के बच्चे आगे आ पाएंगे और उन्हीं को हायर एजुकेशन मिलेगी। गरीब के बच्चे जिन को कोई सहूलियत नहीं है उन के साथ कम्पीट नहीं कर पाएंगे। तां इस तरह से आप हायर एजुकेशन से गरीब को हटाना चाहते हैं, उस के बच्चे को उस से बचित रखना चाहते हैं कि वह आगे पढ़े नहीं। यह गलत बात है। समान सुझाव देने की बात हमारे संविधान में

कही गई है तो ऐसी शिक्षा सत्पाएं खोलिए जिन में, सब को समान शिक्षा मिले और उस में जिस के लड़के तेज हों और उन को हायर एजुकेशन में ले जाइए। सरकार को चाहिए कि हर स्कूलों में साइकोलाजिस्ट रखे जो यह देखे कि लड़के का दिमाग कैसा है, उस का दिमाग किस सबजेक्ट की तरफ जा रहा है। उसी के अनुसार उस को उस सबजेक्ट की शिक्षा के लिए भेजिए। कोई साइंटिस्ट बनना चाहता है, कोई इंजीनियर बनना चाहता है, कोई साहित्यकार बनना चाहता है, जिस का जगह तरफ झुकाव हो उस को उस तरह की शिक्षा आप को हर एक स्थान पर देनी चाहिए।

चाहना मैं साथ हमारी लड़ाई है। उस ने हमारी जमीन ले ली है। लेकिन चांदना ने अपनी यहा किन तरह ता एजुकेशनल मिस्टम जारी किया है कि लड़के को वह शहर में भी पढ़ाना है गांव में भी भेजना है, खेती पर भी भेजना है, जंगल में भी ले जाता है और उन के द्वारा उत्पादकता बढ़ाता है। हमारे यहा गांधी जी ने बेसिक स्कूल और बेसिक शिक्षा की बात कही थी मगर लोगों ने उसे उड़ा दिया। हिन्दुस्तान में उस को चलने नहीं दिया। मार्जेट स्कीम थी, गांधी जी उस को चाहते थे कि चले, शिक्षा जाव-ओरिएण्टड हो, बच्चे पढ़ें, भी और पैदा भी कर लेकिन धोड़े से लोग यहा के थे, उन्होंने समझा कि इस से गड़बड़ पैदा हो जाएगी और गांधी जी की बात को नहीं माना। आज बेसिक स्कूल

बलम हो गए। अब आप के सामने बेकारी का सवाल आ गया। स्कूल कालेज के लड़के अपने हाथ में हल्का गुल्ला करने के अधिकार को ले रहे हैं और सही ले रहे हैं। मैं उन का समर्थन करता हूँ क्योंकि होस्टल में रहते हैं वहाँ उन्हें खाना नहीं मिलता है, रोशनी नहीं मिलती है, उन के पास किताब नहीं है तो वह पढ़ें कैसे? आप ने कागज का दाम बढ़ा दिया। लेकिन आप को कहना चाहिए था कि स्कूल और कालेज के लिए कागज सबसिडाइज्ड करेंगे, कमेशनल रेट पर देंगे। स्टेशनरी उन के लिए सबसिडाइज्ड रेट पर देनी चाहिए। लेकिन आप ने तो ऐसी हालत पैदा कर दी कि धनी के लड़के ही पढ़ेंगे। छोटे छोटे बच्चों के ऊपर इतना मोटा गट्टर गिराना बिल्कुल न्याय देने है। तबका किताब के बोझ में दबा जाता है तो वह पढ़ेगा क्या?

इसलिए शिक्षा पद्धति में जो आप की नियमावली है, कानून है, बायदे है उन में सुधार कीजिए। सब से बड़ी भारी बात तो यह है कि जो सरकार के आदमी को घूस दे उस की किताब मजूर और जो न दे उस की किताब नामजूर। हर वर्ष किताब बदल जानी है और नतीजा यह होता है कि हर साल नई किताब खरीदी। अंग्रेजों के जमाने में जो किताब मैंने पढ़ी, मेरे बाद मेरे लड़के ने पढ़ी और उस के दमग भी उस को पढ़ता था, लेकिन आज के जमाने में दूसरे साल वह किताब बेकार हो जाती है, उग वा कागज बेकार हो जाता है, छयाई बेकार हो जाती है।

हिन्दुस्तान के आजाद होने के बाद आप को सारे देश के लिये शिक्षा का एक स्टैंडर्ड बनाना चाहिये था, ईस्ट-गैस्ट-नॉर्थ-साउथ के लिये पुस्तकों का एक स्टैंडर्ड होना चाहिये था, लेकिन पिछले 26-27 वर्षों के बाद भी हमारी सरकार का दिमाग इस तरफ नहीं गया कि शिक्षा पद्धति कैसी होनी चाहिये, किम तरह से लोगों को शिक्षा दी जानी चाहिये, बल्कि पुरानी लकीर के फकीर बने हुए हैं। बोर्डपार्टमेन्ट्स सरकार में ऐसे हैं जिन को हेय दृष्टि से देखा जाता है—एक को प्रापेटिव और दूसरे शिक्षा विभाग। स्टेटों में भी और सेंट्रल में भी इन की बातों को नहीं सुना जाता। लेकिन आज विद्यार्थी सारे हिन्दुस्तान में जाकर हो गया है—तब इन का थोड़ी घबराहट होना लगी है, अब सब नेता लोग भाषण देने लगे हैं।

आप इन का डिपार्टमेन्ट्स की बातें छोड़िये—अब ये पढ़ें तो आप शिक्षा को देखिये—14 करोड़ बच्चे आज देश में पढ़ने वाले हैं। इन 14 करोड़ बच्चों के लिये अनिवार्य शिक्षा कीजिये। यदि अनिवार्य शिक्षा नहीं की जायेगी और डिस्क्रिमिनेशन करते रहेंगे तो शान्ति से इस गद्दी पर नहीं बैठ सकते, वह पार्लियामेंट नहीं चल सकेगी। मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ—मेरी पैदाइश क्रान्ति में हुई और मैं चाहता हूँ कि क्रान्ति में ही मरूँ, क्योंकि इस देश में आज जो शिक्षा पद्धति है और जिस तरह से हमारे देश के लोग हैं वे नहीं चाहते कि देश की उन्नति हो और चाहते हैं कि जिस गद्दी पर बैठे हैं उसी पर बैठे रहें, चाहे उन को शिक्षा के नाम पर ए, बी, सी, डी भी न आती हो, लेकिन वे शिक्षा मंत्री बन गये हैं आप देखिये

[श्री बिभूति मिश्र]

आचार्य कैसे होते थे—आचार्य नरेन्द्र देव हमारे प्रोफेसर होते थे, आज वे स्वर्गवासी हो गये, लेकिन जैसे हम लोग रहते थे, खाते-पीते थे, उसी तरह से वे भी रहते थे। बड़े प्रगाढ़ पंडित और विद्वान थे लेकिन उन के और हमारे बीच में कोई अन्तर नहीं था। जिस तख्त पर काशी विद्यापीठ से हम लोग सोते थे वैसे ही वे सोते थे। आज यदि वे जीवित होते तो उन की बात पर हम लोग मरने के लिये तैयार होते, क्योंकि हमारे आर उनके अन्दर कोई फर्क नहीं था। लेकिन आज आप ने शिक्षा पद्धति एसी बना दी है—विश्वविद्यालय में जाइये—प्रोफेसर ताश खेलता है, विद्यार्थी भी खेलता है, प्रोफेसर मिश्र पता है विद्यार्थी भी पता है न कोई डिस्टिन्क्शन है और न कोई आचरण है। हमारे यहाँ एक मालवी साहब थे जा हम को उर्बू पढाते थे, हम नागा का उर्बू पढनी नहीं आती तो हम को एक छोटी और मुसलमान को दो छोटी मारने थे। इसी तरह से हमारे यहाँ एक पंडित जा थे जो संस्कृत पढाते थे। यदि हम को संस्कृत पढनी न आये तो हम को दो छोटी और मुसलमान को एक छोटी मारने थे। मालवी साहब की मार पर किसी को एतराज नहीं था। वह इतना मुन्दर लिखते थे माना टाइप हुआ है।

आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि शिक्षा को का स्तर मुधारा जाय। हर एक को शिक्षा में नहीं भेजना चाहिये। इंग्लैंड में यह तरीका है कि जो फर्स्ट क्लाम होता है उस को ही शिक्षा में भेजा जाता है। जो मैकण्ड क्लाम होता है उस को एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में

भेजा जाता है, लेकिन हमारे देश में तो जो बर्ह क्लाम होता है उस को शिक्षा में लिया जाता है।

मैं आप से कहना चाहता हू कि शिक्षा पद्धति को आप फिर से पुनर्गठित कीजिये। यदि आप देश का कल्याण चाहते हैं तो विद्यार्थियों की जो सहुलियतें हैं उन को शीघ्रातिशीघ्र दीजिये। उपाध्यक्ष जी, आप देखिये—जो मिनिस्टर हैं या बड़े बड़े अफसर हैं उन के बच्चे मोटरगाड़ी में स्कूल जाते हैं, लेकिन जो गांव के छोटे छोटे आदमी हैं उन के बच्चे पैदल ही स्कूल जाते हैं—क्या यह समान-अवसर उन को मिल रहा है? आप कं वान्टीचूशन में निश्चा है कि सबको समान अवसर मिलेगा—क्या आप दे रहे हैं इसलिये यदि आप इस देश का अन्तरे ढग ने रखना चाहते हैं ना उम दग में शिक्षा पद्धति में सुधार कीजिये, अनिवार्य शिक्षा लाइये केन्द्र कं हाथ में शिक्षा कं बी। जे. और शिक्षा क्षेत्र में केन्द्र सरकार सारे देश का नियन्त्रण करे। यदि ऐसा नहीं करेगे ता बगाल अलग जायेगा, बिहार अलग जायेगा और उड़ीसा अलग जायेगा

एक भावनीय सदस्य नहीं जायेगा।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र अगर ऐसा नहीं होगा तो क्या परिणाम निकलेगा—चौकरी में बहा किसी को फर्स्ट डिवीजन का नम्बर दिया जायेगा और किसी का थर्ड डिवीजन का नम्बर दिया जायेगा, किसी को फार्थ डिवीजन का नम्बर दिया जायेगा, कोई माइग्रेशन नहीं है, कोई तरीका नहीं है। हम लिये मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हू—विद्यार्थियों में एक तरह की

शिक्षा होनी चाहिये, यदि आप ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो देश का इन्टीग्रेशन खतरे में आ जायगा । मैं चाहता हूँ कि शिक्षा को केन्द्रीय विषय बना कर इस में सुधार किया जाय ।

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA (Aurangabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir. I wish to compliment the Education Minister for having announced the pay scales for the university and college teachers which do not compare unfavourably with those of the pay scales of Central Services. An attempt has, however, been made to improve their economic conditions for which the teachers have been clamouring for long.

I may tell the House that this has been welcomed by almost all the classes of teachers except a few belonging to the affiliated colleges who are not satisfied with the provision made that at the stage of Rs. 1,300 their careers would be scrutinised. But, based on my own experience as to how the teachers are appointed in the affiliated colleges, I for one feel that this is a healthy provision. Even for a running grade for the university and college teachers, I would like efficiency bar to be introduced at intervals so that the teachers continue to acquire excellence and proficiency in their knowledge, which is expanding rapidly. It is necessary that our teachers should keep themselves abreast of modern trends and development. Then and then alone they can take advantage of the knowledge and impart it to our students. We have been complaining about the quality of education. I think the onus now shifts to the teachers to work hard to improve the quality of teaching.

I am sorry to have to refer to the current agitation of college teachers in Bihar who are demanding the same pay scales and who want the scrapping of the governing bodies. As far as I have been able to understand it these

demands are quite reasonable and the State Government or the Government of India should have taken interest to see that these demands were conceded forthwith. Otherwise, the way the teachers are agitating goes to complicate an otherwise explosive situation which is currently found in Bihar. The students are carrying on a peaceful struggle against the price rise, unemployment and certain facilities which they lack in the hostels in colleges. My hon. friend Shri Bibhuti Mishra just now referred to them and I wholeheartedly agree with him. Unless the Government changes the pattern of education and sees to it that those who pass out of the Universities or Colleges are provided with employment, the frustration felt by the students may add to the difficulties in regard to peace and progress of the country. Today the students or the youth feel, as my hon. friend Shri Bibhuti Mishra has said, that it is not merit alone which plays a part in securing jobs for them, but it is *sifarish* or recommendations which are largely responsible for securing employment and this widely held feeling is one of the chief reasons which are undermining the faith in the authority.

The present agitation which is assuming large proportions and pervading the whole State today and threatens to shake the Government itself has arisen because the State Government has not moved so far out of its ivory tower to meet them, to discuss with them and try to meet their demands as far as possible.

I agree with my hon. friend Shri Bibhuti Mishra that if the State Government had been ~~weak~~ in this regard, it was at least for the Central Government to have called for the teachers and the students' representatives to talk the matter over, but that has not been done so far.

From the report we find that the number of unemployed graduates ma-

[Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha]

triculates and post-graduates is steadily rising. The attempt by the Education Ministry to provide employment under the two schemes, namely Half a Million Jobs Scheme and the Central Scheme for the Educated Unemployed has been able to absorb only 76,000 people under the first one and 97,000 people under the second one. The report itself says that it would not be possible for Government now to provide jobs to additional people, and the provision made would be sufficient only to meet the cost of continuing the teachers already employed. This is the present position. This position has arisen because there is hardly any correlation between the manpower needs and supply.

In this context, I am happy to find that it has been mentioned in this report that now Government propose to regulation the enrolment in higher education to conform increasingly to the likely quantum and pattern of employment opportunities for the educated youth. But the report has not given any specific details about it about how they are going to regulate the enrolment. The apprehensions entertained by my hon friend Shri Bibhuti Mishra and many others are that it is just likely that those who can pay for their education and who can afford to pay for it may get the luxury of going up to higher education whereas the meritorious people the boys and girls—who come from the poorer sections may not be allowed to go up. This apprehension could have been allayed if the report had categorically stated that merit alone would be the criterion and that aptitude alone would be the criterion for allowing people to go up for higher education and it is not all those who want to have higher education would be allowed to have it.

In regard to the implementation of this policy it has been mentioned in the report the steps will be placed in that direction but I do not know what progress has been made in the last

year. My personal experience is that in the matter of education the Central Advisory Board of Education or the Education Ministers meet in conference and take decisions. These are sent to the State Governments for implementation. I have found that in the matter of implementation of these very decisions each State Government goes its own way. Such of the State Governments as fall in line with the Central decisions realise that they committed a mistake.

Take, for instance, the Ramaswamy Mudaliar Committee's recommendations. They recommended the establishment of multipurpose higher secondary schools. UP did not do so. Now Bihar and some other States implemented it. The Kohari Commission has made another recommendation—10 plus 2 plus 3. Now Bihar has got to revert back to the same. You can imagine the wastage involved in it.

This is one department in respect of which you find that a number of committees and commissions were appointed which made recommendations. The report does not say what progress has been made in implementing those recommendations. I should have liked the Report to contain some details about it. If still the Education Ministry has not been able to make up its mind about educational policy, apart from the document that they presented in June last year about the new policy that has been enunciated they should come forward and put us wise about the bottlenecks experienced. Has education been placed on the road of this policy on the philosophy enunciated in the document placed before us last year? The Education Minister seems to be very sanguine and optimistic that the State Governments would be able to implement the decisions taken at these levels with speed. I do not share his optimism. Therefore I feel that the Education Ministry should be upgraded. Last year and year before last in this very House this was suggested by hon members that the

Ministry should be upgraded and the Minister should be a full-fledged Cabinet Minister.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It was on the up-grade before now it is down-graded.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: What I was saying was that the Minister should be a full-fledged member of the Cabinet. Secondly, if you want that the policy you enunciated for linking education with employment opportunities should succeed, the Manpower Department should also be placed in the charge of the Education Ministry and the Education Minister. Also he should be made a member of the High Power Economic Co-ordination Committee of the Cabinet. Then alone will he be able to carry weight with the States and see to it that whatever policy is enunciated is implemented, because despite what my hon. friend Prof. Nurul Hasan has said, I do not share his optimism. This is my experience. If you want to do something, do it urgently and effectively because the situation in the country shows that our education system has not stood the test of our requirements and has not the requisite resilience to adapt itself to the changed needs and circumstances. This is my suggestion for Government's consideration.

In conclusion I would make one more submission. The Report submitted to MPs is both sketchy and flippant. It speaks of some steps having been taken in regard to vocationalisation of Secondary education but does not spell out details. What are the details of the schemes you have evolved and what steps have you taken in that direction? Similarly, you talk about Aligarh University—it has already started certain job-oriented courses. What is that scheme? How many pupils have taken advantage of it? What has been the allocation? Are other Universities going to follow suit?

Is the scheme working satisfactorily? The Report should contain some more details about these things to enable members to understand them and make meaningful comments thereon.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Gauhati). Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the last speaker from my side dwelt at length on the necessity for changing the educational system. To day from the highest executives in this country, everyone is talking about the necessity for changing the entire educational system. But it appears that nobody is prepared to do anything in this regard. Nothing really has been done to make a far-reaching change in it. Everybody is talking about it only. I myself was thinking as to why, in spite of all these demands nothing has been done so far. I have come to only one conclusion, and that is, the persons who are today in charge of the educational system are themselves the product of this system. And this system may have many virtues but it suffers from one great disqualification and the disqualification is that the present system has paralysed original thinking, and probably because it has paralysed original thinking, today the system has not been able to produce anything by which an original change in the entire system can be brought about. So I do not want to go into the details about the necessity for a change. But the time has come for us to realise that though we may talk about progress and planning, our progress and planning and all that today are dependent a great deal upon a change in the educational structure. We have seen the discontentment throughout the country today among the younger generation. Unless we can bring into them a sense of commitment, a sense of purpose and a sense of dedication I think we may say that the future of this country seems to be bleak.

Today even the virtues of the system are gradually disappearing. A few years back, the parents used to ask their son or daughter "Study well because if you occupy a high position in

[Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami] your examination, you will do well in life." It seems nobody is saying so today. We have come to realise that the student's occupying a high position in the examination does not have any prospect of real advancement in the struggle for existence and in the struggle for life. A recent survey has shown that in the matter of getting jobs, it is not that the best students got jobs. The students who have come from affluent society have got a greater number of jobs than the students who have got a higher position in the examination. Therefore even with the limited objective with which the entire educational system was brought into existence, the system failed to achieve its purpose.

Leaving aside the question of changing the system, I do not know why at least the curriculum has not been changed. I have not been able to understand why after 27 years of Independence we have not been able to produce a book of history which actually can view Indian history in its correct perspective. After all, we should realise that history is not always the depiction of truth. It is an objective analysis of certain facts, and the analysis is done by individuals. I do not myself feel that the history that the student learns today projects before the student the image of the greatness of this country, how the greatness of this country has survived many other dynasties which had risen and fallen; how this country has survived when the Roman civilisation and the Grecian civilisation perished and how, though it had floundered or has flourished it has made its presence felt in the footsteps of history.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra was talking as to why professors are not sent as ambassadors. I feel you cannot do it unless we the politicians deflate our

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I know why. They are too garrulous.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: Well, let us not ask why professors are not sent as ambassadors. But may I ask the Education Department as to why in your most important educational functions, you invite ministers and not professors? This is the basic question. Today, in this country we are trying to project an image that the politicians are the be-all-and-end-all of life. Therefore, professors turn politicians; doctors are turning politicians. I have come from the profession of law to politics and politics, as Johnson said, has also become the last refuge of scoundrels. Therefore, if we want to project really . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: A very admirable self-confession!

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: It is self-analysis. Therefore, I feel that really, if we want to improve the educational system we must put the professors in their proper place.

In this connection, it may be that I would like the Deputy-Speaker, instead of presiding over this House to go back to his original institution where he may really do a greater service to the country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I doubt very much!

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: With these general observations I come to certain specific points. These points relate to the National Book Trust of India. This Trust was brought into existence in 1957. The twin objectives of the Trust are as has been mentioned in the Report, to foster the book-mindedness in the country and producing language has three full-fledged edibles. Sir, it seems to me that the twin objectives have not been achieved at least to the desired extent. Today, books are not being made available to the common people. They may be

made available in some of the cities. But, they have not been made available in the broad-based way in which they ought to have been made available. But, peculiarly enough, though these books have not reached the people, yet. I have come to know that 54 lakhs of books are lying unutilised in the godown of the National Book Trust. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, if your objective is to make people book-minded and to make good literature available to the people, how can we expect this to be achieved if 54 lakhs of books are lying in the godown? Therefore, I want to know whether the National Book Trust is approaching its work with the objectives with which it was brought into existence.

Also, Sir, in regard to the quality of the books, we find that the books are more or less stereotyped. Barring a few, most of the authors, who have published the thirty book titles come from a handful of selected people. It seems that no written has been—even if there are writers, their number will be very few—called upon to write books for National Book Trust from States like Assam, Kerala, Orissa or Tamil Nadu. It seems to me that some sort of racket is going on. It seems that the National Book Trust is not really taking up the task of translating books into all regional languages.

In this context, I feel that if we really want to promote national integration, we must bring out books of biographies of people of different areas. After all, this country has produced many patriots and many original people of letters. But, they are not known throughout the length and breadth of this country. I would like that biographies of such persons should be brought out, not only of national figures, but also of figures who may be less known in other parts of the country but who, in their own part, would have made some real contribution. While talking about biographies, I have got another point to

make while reading some of the biographies, I have carried the impression that the life is depicted in such a manner that a small boy reading it will feel that this man is not a man of the soil and he has such qualities and virtues that he will not be able to emulate. After all, the purpose of a biography is to enthuse a boy or a girl that 'here is a life, which you can follow and you can also occupy a similar position one day'. Therefore, if you want that biographies should be effective, you should try to project an image that these people whom we are adorning are people of the soil and if others try hard, they will also be able to become like them one day.

The second thing about the National Book Trust about which I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister is this. According to the report, the editorial cadre of the staff is entirely specialist from the base. But it is interesting to note that these specialists have been over-burdened with all sorts of clerical correspondence and filing work leaving practically no time at their disposal to edit the manuscripts or to contact the authors or for translations etc., for which they are really appointed. I have also come to know that they have not been given the required clerical assistance which they deserve. I would request the hon. Minister to take these factors into consideration.

Sir, as you rang the bell, I would like to make only two points. While talking about the editorial section of the Trust, we find that there is greater imbalance. I hope the hon. Minister will look into it. Languages like Assamese and Malayalam are yet to have assistant editors while Hindi language has three full-fledged editors one assistant editor and one editorial assistant. I do not mind many posts being given to Hindi. But, I feel that in regard to regional languages, there should be no imbalance. Languages like Assamese and Malayalam should have at least one assistant editor. It has also

[Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami]
 come to our notice that there is a great deal of favouritism and high-handedness in the matter of appointments I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to one particular case. The example which I want to cite is, an editorial assistant in a regional language is a post-graduate degree holder, with more than five years experience in the field of journalism and writing while in Hindi, a departmental stenographer with higher secondary qualification and with no experience in the field has been appointed to the same rank. I hope the minister will look into this case and if this is the position he will see that it is removed

15 hrs.

It seems in matters of propagation of Hindi, adequate attention has not been given throughout the country. For example, in Assam may schemes proposed by the Assam Rashtra Basha Prachar Parishad have not been attended to. There is an institution known as the Bajali Rashtra Bhasa Vidyalaya, which is trying in its own humble way to propagate Hindi in remote areas. There are four Hindi teachers. You have paid only Rs 100 to one teacher so long. A number of people have gone, enquired into the matter talked with them and come back after giving the assurance that something will be done. Up till now nothing has been done. I hope the Minister will look into it.

I do hope in the near future the Minister's report will indicate that some basic changes in the entire system are forthcoming.

श्री मधु लिमये (वाफा) : मेरा दर्द बाना पर बोलने की इच्छा थी। जब गमय सीमित है इसलिए मैं केवल मद्दे की आपके सामने रखूंगा। कुछ दिन पहले विश्वविद्यालय और कालेजों के शिक्षकों के बारे में आपने नए ग्रेड का एलान किया। हम मामले में एक कदम आपने ज़रा आगे बढ़ाया है। लेकिन जो एक माधारण मांग है कि विश्वविद्यालय

के शिक्षकों के लिए एक ही ग्रेड हो उस पर अभी तक आपने ध्यान नहीं दिया है। कालेजों के बारे में आपने बीच में जो एसेसमेंट वाली बात जोड़ी है उसका अर्थ स्पष्ट नहीं होता है। इसके बारे में कोई निदेशक सिद्धान्त या तत्व आपने निश्चित नहीं किए हैं। ऐसा करके आपने कामकाज के जो निजी व्यवस्थापक हैं उनके हाथ में नया हथियार दे दिया है और हमसे शिक्षकों के बीच में प्रयत्नोप फँसेगा।

उसी तरह एंग्लेज और विश्वविद्यालय शिक्षकों की सेवा को सुरक्षा देने के बारे में आपने अपनी रपट में कोई जिक्र नहीं किया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप दो कदम उठाएंगे? पहला यह है कि जहाँ एक केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों का सम्बन्ध है इस तरह की सुरक्षा देने के बारे में कानूनी परिवर्तन आप करेंगे? यह तो आप कर ही सकते हैं। उसके बाद या तो सीधे राज्यों के शिक्षा मंत्रियों की मार्फत या यू जी सी की मार्फत या दोनों की मार्फत क्या आप राज्यों को सलाह देंगे कि इस तरह की सेवा की सुरक्षा, नौकरी की सुरक्षा शिक्षकों को मिले इसके लिए राज्यों के द्वारा भी आवश्यक परिवर्तन विश्वविद्यालय सम्बन्धी जो अधिनियम है उन में किए जाएँ।

मैं आपकी जानकारी के लिए बम्बई की कुछ बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। सभी जगह इस तरह की बातें हो रही हैं। एक मोफिया एंग्लेज है। वहाँ दो शिक्षिकाओं को इस बिना पर हटा दिया गया था कि वे अपने सम्प्रदाय के दूसरे लोगों को नियुक्त करना चाहते थे। उन्होंने स्पष्ट शब्दों में तो यह नहीं कहा कि इसलिये हम आप को हटा रहे हैं लेकिन हटा दिया था। उसके बारे में मैंने प्रधान मंत्री वॉ और आपके जो भूतपूर्व शिक्षा मंत्री रहे हैं, उनको लिखा था। उसी तरह एक दयानन्द कॉलेज बम्बई में है। उस में बीस एचवीम शिक्षकों को एक साथ बरखास्त कर दिया गया था। एक शिक्षक संघ के जो

प्रमुख कार्यकर्ता थे प्रो० देवधर, उनको बम्बई से हटा कर ग्रामीण इलाके के किसी कालेज में भेज दिया गया। ये दो तीन उदाहरण मैंने आपको बम्बई के दिए हैं। और सुबों में तथा और कालेजों में भी इस तरह की घटनाएं होती रहती हैं। नौकरी की सुरक्षा के बारे में तत्काल केन्द्र को एक नज़ीर पेश करनी चाहिये अपने कानून में परिवर्तन करके और उसके बाद राज्यों को आदेश देना चाहिये कि इसी आधार पर वे भी आये।

कुछ दिन पहले समाचारपत्रों में यह खबर आई थी कि केन्द्रीय मंत्रालय अपने विश्वविद्यालय में जो छात्रों का प्रवेश होता है उसके ऊपर रोक लगाने के बारे में सोच रहा है। रोक वाली बात करने के पहले जो दबे हुए तबके लोग हैं, उनकी जो शिक्षा सम्बन्धी आकांक्षाएँ हैं और सामाजिक दृष्टि से ऊँचा उठने की उनकी जो भावनाएँ हैं क्या उसके ऊपर मंत्री महोदय बिल्कुल सोचेंगे ही नहीं?

एक और बात है। शिक्षा के बारे में कोई भी निर्णय लेने के पहले 1971 की जनगणना के आधार पर, विभिन्न उम्रों के आधार पर आप वर्गीकरण करे और खाम कर इसका अध्ययन आप करें कि 16 और 21 के बीच में क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि हमारे देश में जो लड़के हैं उनकी संख्या अत्यधिक है। अगर पांच पांच साल के आप ग्रुप बनाएंगे तो—1961 की सैम के आंकड़े मेरे पास हैं और उनका मैंने अध्ययन किया है—आपको पता चलेगा कि 6 और 11 के बीच का जो एज ग्रुप है वह उस समय 16.16 प्रतिशत कुल जन संख्या का था। अब दस साल से भी अधिक हो गए हैं। ये सारे लड़के 18 और 23 के बीच में होंगे। इसीलिए आज विश्वविद्यालयों में जाने वाले लड़कों की संख्या में जो अत्यधिक इजाफा हो रहा है उम्मा जंग यह डेमोग्राफिक परिवर्तन है। उनका आपको अध्ययन करना

चाहिये। आपको पता चलेगा कि विश्व-विद्यालयों में जाने वाले लड़कों की संख्या इसलिये बढ़ रही है कि 16 और 23 के बीच में जो लड़के हैं उनका जनसंख्या में अत्यधिक हिस्सा है और इसी के चलते विश्वविद्यालयों और कालेजों की ओर लोग बहुत तेजी से अग्रसर हो रहे हैं और उनकी संख्या बढ़ रही है। दूसरे आपके सामने बेरोजगारी की समस्या भी आकर खड़ी हो गई है। भगवती कमेटी ने कहा है कि एक साल में 42 परसेंट की दर से शिक्षित बेकारों की संख्या बढ़ रही है। उम्मा कारण भी यह डेमोग्राफिक पिक्चर है। उम्मे पता चलता है कि 50 और 55 के बीच में इस ग्रुप की जो संख्या है वह वहाँ पैदा हो गई है। इस बीच में कुछ स्वास्थ्य के बारे में सुधार हो गए हैं। पहले बच्चों की मृत्यु संख्या बहुत अधिक थी, अनुपात बहुत अधिक, था, अब कम है। सरकार को इन आंकड़ों का वैज्ञानिक ढंग ऐसे अध्ययन करना चाहिये और उसके बाद बेकारी की समस्या हल करने के लिये, विश्वविद्यालयों और कालेजों में प्रवेश दिलाने के बारे में, छात्रवृत्तियों के बारे में सही फैसले करने चाहिये।

जहाँ तक छात्रवृत्तियों का सवाल है, पूना की एक संस्था है महात्मा ज्योतिराल फुले फ़ाउंडेशन। फुले महाराष्ट्र के एक महान समाज सुधारक थे और उन के स्मारक के रूप में यह फ़ाउंडेशन बनाया गया है। दलित और आदिवासी लोगों की जो छात्रवृत्तियाँ दी जाती हैं, इस संस्था ने उन के बारे में एक चर्चा का आयोजन किया था। उस चर्चा के निष्कर्ष उस संस्था ने मेरे पास भेजे हैं और मैं ने उन को एक पत्र के साथ प्रधान को भेज दिया है। शिक्षा मंत्री को भी मैं भेज दूंगा।

15.11 hrs.

[SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALLI in the Chair]

मक्षेप में इस चर्चा का निष्कर्ष यह है कि जिस साल सरकार ने इस छात्रवृत्ति की योजना को चालू किया, उस के बाद से आज तक

[जी न्यू सिमवे]

कास्ट ब्राफ़ लिविंग इनडैक्स, जीवन के सूचकांक में 154 प्रतिशत का इजाफ़ा हुआ है। इस का नतीजा यह हुआ है कि उन लोगों का जो छात्रवृत्ति दी जाती है, उस का असली मूल्य अब बहुत कम हो गया है। प्री-यूनिवर्सिटी, इन्टर, बी० ए० और बी० ए० सी० में हॉस्टलज और डे स्कालरज के लिए क्रमशः 40 रुपये और 27 रुपये तय किये गये थे। चूंकि जीवन के सूचकांक में 154 प्रतिशत वृद्धि हो गई है, इस लिए छात्रवृत्ति के असली मूल्य का कायम रखने के लिए हॉस्टलज और डे स्कालरज की छात्रवृत्तियों का क्रमशः 100 रुपये और 70 रुपये कर देना चाहिए। इसी तरह एम० ए०, एम० एस० सी० और एम० काम मे हॉस्टलज और डे स्कालरज की छात्रवृत्तियों का क्रमशः 50 रुपये और 35 रुपये से बढ़ा कर 128 रुपये और 89 रुपये डिग्री कांसिज इन इंजीनियरिंग, मेडिसन एंड टैकनालोजी में हॉस्टलज और डे स्कालरज की छात्रवृत्तियों का क्रमशः 75 रुपये और 60 से बढ़ा कर 190 रुपये और 153 रुपये और पारटग्रजुएट कांसिज इन इंजीनियरिंग एंड मेडिसन में हॉस्टलज और डे स्कालरज की दी जाने वाली छात्रवृत्तियों का क्रमशः 75 रुपये और 60 रुपये से बढ़ा कर 190 रुपये और 153 रुपये कर देना चाहिये।

बात बिल्कुल साफ़ है कि वास्तव में सरकार को इन छात्रवृत्तियों और अन्य सुविधाओं का बढ़ाना चाहिये। लेकिन सरकार की कुछ बिलीय दिक्कतें हैं। इस लिये कम से कम लोगों को जो स्कालरशिप्स दिये जाते हैं, उन का असली मूल्य न घटा, इस पर मंत्री महाशय का विचार करना चाहिए, वरना नतीजा यह होगा कि उन लोगों की बीच में ही अपनी शिक्षा का छाड़ना पड़ेगा। खास तौर पर जो छात्र मेडिन या टैकनालोजी और इंजीनियरिंग के कंसिज में पढ़ते हैं, उन की बहुत दुर्गति हो रही है।

अगर सरकार अनुसूचित जातियों और आदिम जातियों के छात्रों के बारे में यह कदम उठाती है, तो उस के साथ साथ दूसरे पिछड़े वर्गों के छात्रों को दिये जाने वाले स्कालरशिप्स के बारे में भी उस को सचना पड़ेगा।

इस रिपोर्ट में छोटे बच्चों के बारे में बहुत सी बातें कही गई हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह ज नना चाहता हू कि क्या यह सही नहीं है कि एक घर से सरकार इस बात पर विचार कर रही है कि बच्चों की रक्षा और कल्याण के बारे में अपनी पूरी नीति का विवरण देने वाला एक प्रस्ताव पारित किया जाए। इस प्रस्ताव का एक मस्विदा भी मेरे पास है। मैं आप की आज्ञा से इस मस्विदे का सदन-पटल पर रखना चाहता हू। मैं यह जानना चाहता हू कि सरकार का यह प्रस्ताव पारित करने में क्या दिक्कत है। इस में कुछ आधार की गुंजायिश हो सकती है। लेकिन यह मामला बहुत दिनों से पड़ा हुआ है। जिस तरह से हमने महिलाय के बारे में एक प्रस्ताव पारित किया और कमेटी भी बनाई जिस का उल्लेख इस रिपोर्ट में किया गया है उसी तरह बच्चों के बारे में भी तत्काल यह प्रस्ताव पारित किया जाए। बच्चों का मामला एक अरम में पड़ा हुआ है। पहले भी हम लोग इस के बारे में बातें करते हैं। मेरा ख्याल है कि अब इस में विलम्ब नहीं करना चाहिए। अगर जरूरत है, तो इस का अधिक गहराई में अध्ययन करने के लिए सरकार एक कमेटी नियुक्त करे।

जहां तक महिलाओं का सवाल है, पता नहीं, यह विषय गृह मंत्रालय के तहत आयेगा या कानून मंत्रालय के तहत, लेकिन महिलाओं की उन्नति का प्रश्न सरकार के विचाराधीन है। 1956 के आस-पास बहुत से कानून हिन्दुओं के पर्सनल ला में परिवर्तन करने के लिये बनाये गये थे जिनमें हिन्दू सक्सेशन ऐक्ट, हिन्दू मैरिज ऐक्ट एंडाप्पन के बारे में भी एक

काम है। क्या अब समय नहीं आ गया है कि इस सम्बन्ध में आवश्यक परिवर्तन किए जाएं ? इस बारे में जो भी कमेन्टरी की किताबें मैं पढ़ता हूँ, उन से पता चलता है कि इस में परिवर्तन की काफी गुंजायश है। इस लिए सभी महादय का इस बारे में अध्ययन करना चाहिए और पिछले छठारह वर्षों में भी अनुभव प्राप्त हुए हैं, उन की रशनी में महिलाओं के अधिकारों का अधिक सुरक्षा देने की दृष्टि से इन अधिनियमों में आवश्यक परिवर्तन करने के बारे में सोचना चाहिए।

काम करने वाली महिलाओं का बहुत विस्मयना का सामना करना पड़ता है। जहरो में उन के रहने के लिए जगह नहीं है। उन के लिए हॉस्टल आदि का निर्माण करने के बारे में मैंने मानव संसाधन विभाग की प्रमुख महिला अधिकारी से बातचीत की। उन्होंने बताया कि उन्होंने अभी तक उमर 18 से 25 वर्ष की महिलाओं के लिए कमरे नहीं बनाए हैं। यदि मैं कह सकता हूँ कि जहाँ बालवर्ती आर्गनाइजेशन काम करती है, उन्हीं का सरकार थोड़ा बजट मदद देगी। मेरा खयाल है कि हमें उन काम करने वाली महिलाओं को चाहिए। यह बड़ी गतिविधि है। वे भीतर और लड़कियाँ डाक्टरों का काम करती हैं। हमें सरकार का काम में काम कुछ जहरो बड़े शीघ्र विचार नगरों और राज्यों की राजधानियों में—हॉस्टल आदि का प्रबन्ध करने की दिशा में कुछ शुरू करने चाहिए।

इस मन्त्रालय के तहत सभी अकादमी और अन्य तरह तरह की अकेडेमियाँ हैं। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में मंत्री महादय का ध्यान केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश, दिल्ली, के एक मामले की ओर खींचना चाहता हूँ। नाटकों में काम करने वाले अभिनेताओं का सम्मान आदि करने के बारे में नियम बने हुए हैं। क्या दिल्ली प्रशासन का यह शासन देता है कि जिन नियम उस के द्वारा बनाये गये हैं, उन्हीं का उन्वयन कर के इस तरह के पुरस्कार देने और सम्मान करने का

काम किया जाए ? कई लोगों ने इस तरह की शिकायतें मुझ से की हैं ?

दिल्ली शहर में, और अन्य शहरों में भी, नाटकों आदि के प्रसार के लिए उचित सुविधाएँ नहीं हैं। क्या सरकार इस बारे में सोचेंगी कि ऐसे थियेट्रो का निर्माण किया जाए कि बहुत ही कम फीस से कर लागू का रोहसल और प्रशिक्षण आदि के लिए उन थियेट्रो में सुविधा मिले ? जहाँ तक दिल्ली का सम्बन्ध है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह थियेट्र कहीं ऐसी जगह हो, जहाँ सभी आबादी है। अगर सरकार बहुत दूर, पाच दस मील की दूरी पर थियेट्र का निर्माण करेगी तो उस में कोई लाभ नहीं होगा। पुरानी दिल्ली के आम पार्क में जहाँ सभी आबादी है क्या ऐसी जगह नहीं मिल सकती है ? आज मैं लैंड ग्रैंट का मामला 25 मदन में आया हूँ। सरकार हमें लाना कि लैंड ग्रैंट में कौन दे रही है। यह साधारण जन के मन रजन के लिए भी इस तरह के न धन उपलब्ध करने का प्रयास करे।

PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur) Mr Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants presented by the hon Minister for Education for the year 1974-75. In the Report I find a detailed account of some activities and a sketchy account about the others. What I would like to emphasize in the very beginning is that our hon Minister for Education works under a very great handicap so far as launching of the Fifth Five-Year Plan is concerned. I remember, being a member of the Central Advisory Board of Education, we were very happy when the blue book was shown to us with a total plan outlay of Rs 3200 crores. The first cut came when the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education met and accepted the reduction to the tune of Rs 1000 crores and approved the Fifth Plan with a

[Shri Narain Chand Parashar]
allocation of Rs. 2200 crores. But that was not the final act of the drama. The second cut was to come when the National Development Council met and decided to reduce the amount further, finally fixing the allocation at Rs. 1,726 crores. In these circumstances, we cannot but have a gloomy picture of what all of us and most of us outside have been thinking about education, about a new movement in the country and a new direction to the youth.

Out of this amount of Rs. 1726 crores, Rs. 500 crores is the Central sector and Rs. 1226 crores is in the State sector. My fear is that the latter item is going to be supervised the least because the States are always ready to demand money but are always hesitant to show the account books. There is no proper assessment or supervision over the amount spent in the various States on various activities which are recommended by the Ministry of Education and the University Grants Commission and various other agencies.

I would like to suggest one thing at the beginning. In the meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education held on 19th September 1972 I proposed a resolution that the Central Government should try to fix its limits of responsibility for higher education and that a committee for this purpose should be appointed. The Fifth Five Year Plan is supposed to have been launched on the 1st of April this year, but, unfortunately, the committee has not been able to submit its report. As a result, we are not clear as to what the Central Government can do. This was not a political committee. This was to be appointed by the Chairman of the University Grants Commission and it has been done. The Committee has been appointed. But I would like to have seen the work of this committee expedited so that the country could benefit from the rich experience

of these educationists and academicians in the very beginning of the Plan. I would request the hon. Minister for Education to see that the committee works with a greater speed and gives us the fruits of its deliberations at an early date.

In the field of higher education, the thing that pinches me most is the un-coordinated growth of Central Universities. We have five Central Universities and three more are coming. But, according to the Constitution, a Central University can come up with a resolution of the State Assembly. Now, to an outsider this might seem to be a paradox in terms, a Central University coming up on the basis of a resolution in the State Legislature, with the result that some day some States may demand a University and it will come up. This does not give the Central Government any kind of power of survey or any kind of principle for locating a Central University except in a Union Territory like Pondicherry. Now, what I would say and suggest to the Minister for Education is that our Central Universities should be the pace-setters for higher education. The time has come when in each State there are more than one University and our Central Universities should be located at various regions rather than a decision being taken that if a demand comes from Hyderabad for a University, locate one at Hyderabad and if somebody else wants a Central University at some other place, then give them one Central University. The teachers of Punjab and Haryana have been demanding that a Central University should be located at Chandigarh because Chandigarh is a Union Territory, but their demand is not heeded to because the students and teachers there must have been content only with pressing their demand but not doing things which are meant for quick setting up of a University. Just as you have given one University in the North Eastern Hill Areas, why do

you not put up another University in the North Western Side? It is all right that you have given a university for the North Eastern Hills. But on the North-Western side, somewhere in between Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Punjab, give us one University which can be some sort of a norm-setter, some sort of a model for universities of both Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and also for Punjab and Haryana.

I would also stress the important point of bringing about uniformity in the matter of selection, appointment and extension of the services of Vice-Chancellors. There is a great resentment in the country that one Vice-Chancellor is given extension just because he has some political pull and another Vice-Chancellor, a poor fellow, has to retire. Why? Because he had buried himself only in academic affairs and the result is that he retires on time while the other man goes on getting extension. This creates bad blood among the teachers. It encourages some sort of status quo. If education is to be the medium of social change and if it is to be a medium of a healthy change for the country, it is very necessary that a clear-cut policy is approved and outlined and finalised for the entire country. So far as Central Universities and other Universities are concerned, unless we are able to give students the impression that the appointment and extension of the services of Vice-Chancellors are made on academic considerations and not on political pulls the students will not listen to us and they would create all sorts of difficulties for us

This leads me on to the question of the students unrest. Sensing the trouble in 1972 I had requested the Minister of Education to appoint a Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education for Students'

unrest. I am very unhappy to state that that Committee has not met so far. But a meeting is to take place on the 18th of this month. Even that is a good news although much belated news. The student unrest has transgressed all limits and it has now snowballed into political agitation and for this the fault does not lie with the students only. It is we who have failed in the field of education, those who frame the plan and execute the policy on education. They should also share the blame in this regard. The students are most sensitive. They are the symbols of the new age and when something goes wrong, they feel sensitive about it and such things ignite them like petrol and so many things follow. Unless we become the models of something good, something dynamic and so on we cannot expect the students to behave properly.

Therefore, it is high time that students are given what they want instead of our telling them every time what we want from them. What they want should be taken into consideration. Sir T. S. Eliot said that we had the experience but lost the meaning. That is what is happening now. That is what our education has become today, experience without meaning. There are one-day guides; there are unfair means; there are quick methods to success and there are degrees for money and high favouritism. The experience is worthless and the meaning has gone. Therefore, it is high time that in the matter of student unrest the hon. Minister looks into this problem. Otherwise what we do inside the legislature will hardly impress the students outside.

There is a communication gap, total isolation which is developing which is dangerous for the future of the country. Everybody talks about the teachers. It is rightly said that unless you appreciate what the teacher does you cannot expect him to deliver the goods. The people with

[Shri Narain Chand Parashar]

long experience and service are ignored in the matter of revision of grades. I am afraid if the hon. Minister happens to go back to his university he will find that he is also a sufferer.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE: (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): He had already suffered on five different occasions when grades were revised and he was at the bottom!

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: That is why, Sir, ensure that others like you do not suffer. Those who are there have devoted their whole life in the profession and have put in their dedicated service and they should not be allowed to suffer. The assessment clause should be removed for the lecturers in the States as well as has been done in Delhi. There should be a uniform grading grade for all university and college teachers. I do not follow the logic of having one yard stick for Central universities, one for affiliated colleges and another for colleges in the States. What is their fault? This thing is hanging on them like a Damocles' sword and therefore it is my submission that there should be one uniform pattern in this regard, and teachers should be given much greater attention in these matters.

I now come to Chapter XI of this report. This is about Education in the Union Territories. Mizoram is a Union Territory of India. There is no reference to that in the report. Even last time, I raised this point and I pointed certain omissions which had been made in this regard. The country must know what is going on there in the field of education.

And what is the contribution of the Central Government towards the promotion of education in that Union Territory which is very important for us to know?

I would briefly touch on the culture under the Department of Culture. The Sahitya Academy is supposed to look after the promotion of languages. In answer to one of my questions, the hon. Minister said, 'Well, we spend some amount on languages and some amount on the establishment.' I would like to know from him whether the amount spent on languages and on promotional activities of languages including writing of books etc. is higher or lower than the amount spent on establishment. I would like to want to spend more money on tours and things of that sort and less money on the languages.

Lastly, I want a clear-cut language policy from him because, every time some Member comes forward with a Bill for the inclusion of his mother-tongue in the Eighth Schedule. Sahitya Academy has recognised 22 languages. Our Constitution in the Eighth Schedule recognises only 15 languages. Why should there be a gap? What are the crimes committed by the speakers of such languages? We should be clear enough in this regard. We should also know why in this country which is the land of people speaking many languages which are recognised by the Sahitya Academy, there are languages that are not recognised under the Constitution? I would like the Minister to use his influence with the Cabinet Government of India to do something in this regard. I know that it is difficult for him to do it at the moment because it is not under his Ministry. But, he being an eminent educationist himself can rise to the occasion and suggest a policy. The Sahitya Academy recognises 22 languages and in the Eighth Schedule of our Constitution, all these languages should be there.

Sir, with these words, I support the demands for grants of the Ministry of Education.

धी गंगा चरण बीजित (खंडवा)

स्थापित महोदय, शिक्षा किसी भी देश के विवासियों की भावनाओं और सामाजिक मूल्यों का प्रतीक हूँ। हमें इस बात पर ध्यान देना चाहिए कि विकास में भी उसकी बड़ी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका रहती है। लेकिन इस देश की समस्या यह है कि ब्रिटिश शासन की तरफ से 1853 में जो बरम्भराया शिक्षा इस देश में आने की गई थी, तो क्या हम ने उसमें किसी प्रकार का कोई परिवर्तन किया है या नहीं? 4ई प्रश्न हमारे सामने आ कर खड़े होते हैं—क्या शिक्षा साक्षरता में वृद्धि करके हमारे दृष्टिकोण को 'आपक बनाने की क्षमता' बढ़ाती है? क्या शिक्षा विविध दक्षता में वृद्धि करके मानवीय पूँजी का निर्माण करने में कोई क्षमता दे रही है? क्या तकनीकी ज्ञान का विस्तार करके रोजगार के प्रति कोई अवसर प्रदान कर रही है? क्या सामाजिक उच्छूलन को दूर करने के लिये राष्ट्रिय कार्यक्रम में ऐसे कोई रहस्यमय किये जा रहे हैं? क्या शिक्षा हम के प्रति आस्था उत्पन्न कर रही है? क्या शिक्षा आर्थिक बर्जनाओं के विकास के प्रति हमारे नवयुवकों में किसी प्रकार की कोई उमंग पैदा कर रही है? क्या शिक्षा राष्ट्रीय चरित्र के बहुमुखी विकास की तरफ कोई ध्यान दे रही है? यदि इन प्रश्नों के हम उत्तर मांगते हैं तो सवाय 'न' के और हम कुछ नहीं कह सकते।

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डेय (मदमौर)
बन्ती किसकी है? यह सरकार आप की है, आप शासन में बैठे हुए हैं। फिर भी कहते हैं शिक्षा नीति बदलो।

धी गंगा चरण बीजित आप ने सख्यात्मक प्रसार ज़रूर किया है, लेकिन जहाँ तक गुणात्मक विकास की आवश्यकता है गुणात्मक विकास नहीं किया। आज शिक्षा तन्त्र के चार धन हैं—पहला आधारभूत ज्ञान, दूसरा—प्रसारण सामग्री, तीसरा—शिक्षक और चौथा—शिक्षा के अधिकारी। छ स वर्ग। ये शिक्षा-तन्त्र के चार धन होते हैं। जहाँ तक आधारभूत

ज्ञान का सवाल है वह तो आत्म और अन्तर-तना के प्रतीक का नाम है। लेकिन जहाँ तक प्रसार और प्रसारण का सम्बन्ध है, उच्छेद वागमय और राय साय जो पाठ्यक्रम है, धाते और जो भाषा है, वह भी उसमें शामिल हो जाती है। भाषा की आजादी के बिना राजनीतिक आजादी की किसी देश में भी कल्पना नहीं की थी लेकिन इस देश में बिना भाषा की आजादी के राजनीतिक आजादी प्राप्त की है। कोई भी समाजवादी देश या इतर देश ऐसा नहीं है जिनका शासन जनभाषा में न चले लेकिन हमारे यहाँ यह विधि का विडम्बना है कि हम ने आजादी प्राप्त करने के बाद भी हमारा शासन जनभाषा में नहीं चलाया। हम समाजवादी प्रणाली को अपनाते जा रहे हैं, लेकिन वह समाजवाद कैसा कि जिसमें जनभाषा के द्वारा हमारा शासन न चलाया जाय।

भाज अंग्रेजी भाषा में या पर्याप्त जगह माना जाता है। अंग्रेजी ही एक ऐसी भाषा मानी जा रही है जो अन्तराष्ट्रीय ज्ञान की खिड़की खोलती है। जो अंग्रेजी नहीं जानता वह गवार कहलाता है। अंग्रेजी कुछ इने-बिने आदमियों को पद देती है, कुछ इने-बिने आदमियों को रुतबा देती है, कुछ इने-बिने आदमियों को अधिकार देती है। जहाँ तक रुतबे का सवाल है यह अमूर्त तत्त्व है और अधिकार का सम्बन्ध पैसे में है। आज बड़ी शर्म और लज्जा घाँटी है कि हमारी जनभाषा हमारी लोकभाषा नहीं हो सकी। आज दुनिया में कोई भी ऐसी भाषा नहीं है जो सम्स्कृत भाषा की बराबरी कर सके। शब्द-साधनिका जो संस्कृत में है वह किसी भाषा में नहीं है। अगर हम 'हार' शब्द को ले लें और उसमें भिन्न भिन्न प्रत्यय लगायें तो भिन्न भिन्न अर्थों के शब्द बन जाते हैं जैसे—प्रहार, सहार, व्यवहार, बिहार, उपहार। इसी तरह से 'कार' शब्द को लें तो इसमें भिन्न भिन्न प्रत्यय जोड़े तो विकार, निराकार, साकार, आकार, तिरस्कार, उपकार जैसे शब्द बन

[श्र गभा चरणा दीक्षित]

जाने है। यह शब्द साधनिका संस्कृति के विवाह गिनी भाषा में नहीं है।

मुझे अफसोस हुआ जब हमारे तमिलनाडु के एक मदस्य जो पिछली बार सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय पर बोल रहे थे, उनको इस बात पर आपत्ति थी कि रेडियो से जो भाषा का प्रसार होता है उसमें संस्कृत के अनेक शब्द होते हैं। लेकिन मुझे आश्चर्य इस बात का हुआ कि उनके नेता का नाम कर्णानिधि है। यदि वे अपने नेता का नाम कर्णानिधि रख सकते हैं तो कर्णा भी संस्कृत शब्द है और निधि भी संस्कृत है। अगर उनके यहाँ के अखबार का नाम दिग्वाणी है तो दिग् भी संस्कृत है और वाणी भी संस्कृत है। मुझे उनकी बात को सुन कर बहुत अफसोस हुआ। मैं तो यह समझता हूँ कि तमिल जितनी संस्कृत के नजदीक है, उतनी और कोई भाषा नहीं है। अगर वे अपने नेता को कर्णानिधि नाम से पुकार सकते हैं, अखबार का नाम दिग्वाणी रख सकते हैं, तो सूचना और प्रसारण में थोड़े से शब्द संस्कृत के आ गये तो क्या हुआ। भाषा केवल अभिव्यक्ति मात्र ही नहीं है, बल्कि वह हमारी मिट्टी की गंध, हमारी ऊर्जा, हमारी जाति-पाति, हमारे स्कारो में रसी-बसी है। भाषा के संदर्भ में जो चरित्र निर्माण होता है उससे देश के नेता पैदा होते हैं।

जहाँ तक पाठ्यक्रम का सवाल है राष्ट्र की विचारशीलता का यदि कोई मापदण्ड हुआ करता है तो वह है भविष्य में जाने वाले नागरिकों को दिया जाने वाला बौद्धिक खाद्य। जो खाद्य दिया जाता है वही राष्ट्र की विचारशीलता मानी जाती है। क्या आज के हमारे पाठ्यक्रम ऐसे हैं कि जिनमें कोई बात ऐसे बताई जावे कि व्यक्ति समाज का अंग है या कि आज व्यक्ति और समाज एक है और व्यक्ति की तरक्की, व्यक्ति का विकास करना आज शिक्षा का पहला कर्तव्य होना चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय, अब आप समाप्त कीजिये।

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री।

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री (धलीगढ़) : सभापति महोदय, स्वतंत्रता के प्रारम्भिक काल से अर्धशताब्दी तक प्रत्येक शिक्षा शास्त्री और भारत के मूर्धन्य नेता राष्ट्रपति जी और शिक्षा मंत्री प्रारम्भ से लेकर अब तक के इस बात नीति पर सभी सहमत हैं कि अंग्रेजों के विनाश के बाद की इस शिक्षा का ढांचा हमारे देश के अनुकूल नहीं है। अंग्रेजों को अपना काम काज चलाने के लिए कुछ ऐसे बाबुओं की जरूरत थी जो उनकी भाषा समझ लें और दूसरों पर शासन करने में उनकी सहायता करते। शिक्षा का जो लक्ष्य है कि वह अच्छे आदमी बन जाये, मनुष्य बन जाये, उससे उनकी कोई मतलब नहीं था। शिक्षा का उद्देश्य वह है कि मनुष्य के भस्तिष्क, विचार-शक्ति जग जाये, उसके शरीर का विकास हो जाये और इस तरह के व्यक्ति जिस समाज में इकट्ठे हों तो वे मिलजुल कर अपने देश का कल्याण करें। शिक्षा का उद्देश्य केवल अक्षर सिखाना नहीं है। यदि अक्षर सिखाने से ही मनुष्य शिक्षित और ऊंचा बन जाता है तो फिर देश में रोना किंग जीज का है? आज देश में बड़े-बड़े शिक्षित और योग्य व्यक्ति वे ही जो फाटि से अंग्रेजी बोलते हैं पर रिक्षत की शिकायत उन्हीं के खिलाफ है। उनके खिलाफ अनेक प्रकार के भ्रष्टाचार की शिकायतें हैं। एक माधारण व्यक्ति दो रोट्टी हजम नहीं करता लेकिन वह हजारों बोरी सीमेंट के हजम कर जाते हैं और लाखों पीये मिट्टी के तेल के पी जाते हैं। यह सब शिक्षा के बिना पढ़े-लिखे लोगों से नहीं है बल्कि पढ़े-लिखे लोगों से हैं। इसलिए प्रारम्भ से अब तक वह माग चलनी आ रही है और इस पर निरन्तर विचार हो रहा है कि इसमें परिवर्तन किया जाना चाहिए।

पिछले दिनों समाचार-पत्रों में प्रधान मंत्री के कुछ भाषण आये जिसमें उन्होंने कहा कि हमने इस प्रकार की एक पद्धति पर विचार कर लिया है और वह कीमती है किमान्वित होगी। लेकिन मैंने उसके विषय में यह विवरण नहीं पढ़ा कि वह पद्धति कैसे तैयार हुई, कौन-कौन शिक्षा शास्त्री बैठे और क्या उन्होंने डाँचा बनाया, उसमें कुछ पुराने ग्रंथ भी लिये गये थे या हमारे देशों की ओर देखकर उनकी कुछ अच्छाइयों को चुनी है—उसकी एक रूप-रेखा या कोई विवरण समाचार-पत्रों में आता तो पता चलता परन्तु वह अब तक नहीं आया। इसलिए देश में इन कारणों से युवा-वर्ग में असंतोष परकाष्ठा को प्राप्त हो गया है और अब तो विद्यार्थी हिंसा पर उतारू हो गये हैं। बिहार का उदाहरण आपके सामने है। और भी अनेक स्थान हैं जैसे गुजरात में, जहाँ असंतोष का कारण और चीजे हैं वहाँ उनके छात्र-पाठ यह भी है कि शिक्षा के ढाँचे में परिवर्तन किया जाये। यह कोई अच्छी बात नहीं है कि जब देश की लाखों करोड़ों की सम्पत्ति नष्ट-भ्रष्ट हो जाती है तभी हमारी नींद खुलती है और हम कुछ विचार करने लग जाते हैं। अच्छा यह होगा कि हम इस पर विचार करें और इस प्रकार का शिक्षा का ढाँचा बनायें जो केवल अक्षर न सिखाये बल्कि मनुष्य को मनुष्य बनाये। हमने शिक्षा में अब तक कुछ पुर्धार तो किया नहीं लेकिन बिगाड़ जरूर कर लिया है।

पहले कुछ नैतिक शिक्षा धर्म की शिक्षा के नाम पर दी जानी थी लेकिन धर्म से हम को चिढ़ है इसलिए उसको हमने निकाल दिया। मैं समझता हूँ कुछ नैतिक शिक्षा इस प्रकार से हानी आवश्यक चाहिए। इस समय होता यह है कि हमारे युवक बेनकेस होते चले जाते हैं, वे किसी अनुशासन को नहीं मानते और न किसी का कहना मानते हैं। एक बहुत बड़े

सायर अकबर इनाहाबादी ने ठीक ही लिखा था।

तार्किक का होर ऐसा, तहजीब का गुन इतना बरकत जो नहीं होती, नीयत की खराबी है।

जो हमारा लक्ष्य है उसमें कोई न कोई दोष अवश्य है जिसकी तरफ हमें देखना चाहिए लेकिन हम उसकी तरफ से आँखें बन्द किये हुए हैं।

इसके साथ-साथ कुछ और बातें हैं जिनकी तरफ मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। आपकी जो स्वीकृत नीतियाँ हैं वह भी आपके आचरण और अभिन में नहीं आती। बहुत दिनों पहले से आपने स्वीकार कर लिया है कि जिस प्रान्त में जो मातृभाषा है उसी के माध्यम से वहाँ पर शिक्षा होनी चाहिए लेकिन ऐसे बहुत कम उदाहरण मिलेंगे जहाँ विश्वविद्यालयों में वहाँ की प्रांतीय भाषाओं में उच्च शिक्षा दी जाती हो। कहीं अपवाद-स्वरूप हो तो दूसरी बात है। हम और जितनी प्रगति होने का नाम होना चाहिए या वह नहीं हुआ है। जहाँ तक मेरी जानकारी है, अभी तक पाठ्य पुस्तकें भी उस प्रकार की तैयार नहीं हो पाई हैं। मातृ भाषा में शिक्षा देने का जो बात है उसके साथ-साथ कुछ दिनों पहले चंडीगढ़ में शिक्षा शास्त्रियों का एक सम्मेलन हुआ था जिसमें यह कहा गया था कि कुछ नैतिक शिक्षा—उसका नाम हम धर्म पर न रखें, कुछ भी रखें—युवकों और छोटे-छोटे बच्चों में प्रारम्भ से ही आवश्यक दी जानी चाहिए ताकि वे अपने कर्तव्य के प्रति निष्ठावान हो सकें।

इसके साथ ही साथ एक बात मुझे संस्कृत के विषय में भी कहनी है। आपने जो त्रिभाषा फार्मूला बनाया उसका साथ किसी को पटुच या नहीं लेकिन संस्कृत को उसने हानि जरूर पहुँचा दी है। जब तीन भाषाएँ चुनने की बात आती है तो बेचारी संस्कृत छूट जाती है।

[श्री: शिव कुमार शास्त्री]

संस्कृत हमारी इतनी पुरानी बाती है। एक बार हमारे संस्कृत परिषद् के कार्यक्रम का सड़वाटन करते हुए आपने स्वयं कहा था कि संस्कृत हमारा वह बहुमूल्य खजाना है जिसकी रक्षा होनी चाहिए। तो रक्षा कैसे होगी? लाइब्रेरी में जो किताबें हैं उनमें दीमक न लगे, उनको कीड़े न खा जायें, वहाँ पर वह सुरक्षित रहें। लेकिन उनकी रक्षा का यह प्रकार नहीं है बल्कि रक्षा का प्रकार यह है कि संस्कृत का पाठ्यक्रम और संस्कृत की शिक्षा पहले से अधिक बढ़े और सभी यह रक्षित हो सकती है। यदि आप विचार कर देखें तो संस्कृत का पढ़ना बंद रहा है। संस्कृत अभी तक जीवित कैसे रही है उसका कारण यह है कि कुछ राजा लोग थे जो पढ़ितों को श्रद्धावश अपने यहाँ रखते थे, पाठशालाएँ खोलवाते थे, विद्याभिव्यो के खाने-पीने पर खर्च करते थे और अध्यापकों को तनख्वाहें देते थे। राजा लोग तो अब रहे नहीं। कुछ सैठ लोग थे जो विद्याभिव्यो को पुस्तक दिया करते थे और कुछ क्षेत्रों में विद्याभिव्यो के भोजन का प्रबंध करते थे तो सैठों के घरों में भी अब छद्मेष्टी पड़े लिखे हो गये और अब उनको भी संस्कृत के प्रति कोई धावर नहीं है। इसलिए अब तो संस्कृत को जब तक आप सहारा नहीं देंगे आप धाव्य नहीं देंगे तब तक यह सुरक्षित नहीं रह सकती है। इसलिए आप कृपा करके इस ओर ध्यान दीजिये। यह बात निरन्तर कई वर्षों से कही जा रही है पर इस ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

SHRI P. V. G. RAJU (Visakhapatnam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, education is most important for the unity of India and the integration of India. Unity and integration should be the basic feature of our educational structure. In this matter, I would like to congratulate the Government of India. I shall quote

from the report which is in my hands. It is about introducing a uniform educational structure in India. The report was published by the Government of India in November, 1973. According to this report, we are to have a uniform structure of education throughout the country. 10:2:3 is the structure which was recommended: 10 years for primary and secondary education, two years for pre-university education, and three years for university education. 10:2:3 has been proposed by the Government of India and I think it is a very good idea. I congratulate Dr. D. P. Shukla, who was the Chairman of the Committee for having brought out this report. I will limit my discussion only to this report and its suggestions.

I feel that education should not be a general discussion on everything in the world. Our technical education is normally the whole of knowledge. We must be specific in our discussion, and so far as specific elements are concerned, I feel that after primary, lower secondary and secondary education, we must give a new orientation and direction to technical education, with pre-university education. I find in the report, there is little or no direction about technical education. This is one feature I find.

I would like to make another suggestion. Some years back I think it was in 1963 if my memory does not fail me, in the Education Ministers' Conference which I attended at that time, there was an indirect suggestion that there must be an All India Educational Service. In 1964, the Government of India proposed an All India Educational Service and the matter was referred to all the State Governments. But, I am sorry to say, till now, the All India Educational Service has not been introduced. I would suggest that with the introduction of unified educational structure in India, the All India

Education Service must also be introduced. This will be very easy. Sir, I belong to Andhra Pradesh. I am mentioning Andhra Pradesh because when this question came up in 1954, I was in Andhra Pradesh and I happened to join the discussion. I mention this fact because before this, I was on a long holiday for six months in Chandigarh. I was hurt in a car accident, as my friends know. I was out of touch for some time. But, when it came up, I said this in Andhra Pradesh and I repeat it here. We have accepted the three language formula throughout the country, namely, English, Hindi and the regional or local language, whatever may be the language. It may be Telugu in Andhra Pradesh, it may be Marathi in Maharashtra, it may be Bengali in West Bengal and so on. A person who becomes a member of the All India Educational Service, will be proficient in English and Hindi, which will be common throughout the country, and therefore, his services can be utilised in whichever district he is posted in the State, to which he is allotted. Therefore, I feel that the objection of the State Governments that an All India Educational Service will mean officers being aposted who are not familiar with the local language, will not be there now, if we accept, practice and implement the three language formula. This is, of course, my opinion. This may be considered by other members of the House. I do not want to enter into a discussion on the three language formula and all that. Too much attention is involved in this question of language. But, I feel that when we discuss language, we must be practical and be patriotic. There is no use talking about Sanskrit and Persian and so on. We should talk about modern things and modern facts. In regard to this, I would like to say that the language structure must be unified in India. Of course, this cannot be in regard to spoken language. I feel we must take a chapter from the European languages. I gentleman

from Spain can easily learn the language in Sweden. A gentleman in Sweden can easily learn the language in Italy. But a friend from Tamilnadu cannot learn the language in Haryana because the script is different. How can I learn a new script at my age? Therefore, if possible, we should have a uniform script throughout India. In the olden days, Sanskrit provided a uniform script throughout the country religiously. In the same way, we should have a uniform script. We would not be the only country to do it. Already China and Indonesia have accepted and implemented a uniform script. So, I do not see any reason why India cannot and should not accept and implement a uniform script. What that uniform script should be, I would not go into. It should be arrived at on the basis of a consensus, with as much association with everybody as possible. If we have a uniform script which is in a way associated with a sort of world script printing and learning will become easy in the years to come. I feel a uniform script will bring about unification in the country and will make printing of our textbooks and other reading material easy not only in our country but in the whole world.

Coming to culture, I have a suggestion. We have accepted the Panchayatiraj as the basis of local administration, and this should be associated with culture. In Finland in every village or town there are theatres whose management vests with the local bodies. In the same way, cultural affairs should be handed over to the panchayats. Every panchayat or municipality should have a theatre and it should be under the administration of the panchayatiraj.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (Buldana): Sir, while supporting the Demands of the Ministry of Education, Social Welfare and Culture, I should like to say a few words about some of our educational problems. The most basic problem is about primary

[Shri Y. S. Mahajan]

education. 26 years after independence and 23 years after the passing of the Constitution, we have still not achieved the objective of imparting free and compulsory education to all children upto the age of 14. Though substantial progress has been made in this regard in the fourth plan, we are still far from achieving the objective laid down in the Constitution. There have been many shortfalls even in the fulfilment of the fourth plan targets, but the shortfalls were greater in the case of elementary education. It is estimated that by the end of 1973-74 about 87 per cent of the children will be receiving elementary education which means that 13 per cent of the children will not be receiving primary education till March 1974. These children not receiving education are all girls; this means about 26 to 27 per cent will be girls and remain illiterate. This is a very unsatisfactory state of affairs.

16 hrs.

As regards the education of those who are enrolled, the position is deplorable. About 60 per cent of the children drop out of the educational stream by the time they reach the fourth class. A large proportion suffer from stagnation, do not achieve any progress and lapse into illiteracy. Very few of the students proceed till the 5th class. The quality of education imparted also leaves a good deal to be desired.

This is the first year of the Fifth Plan. I am glad to find that the Fifth Plan gives a very high priority to primary education with the result that great emphasis will be laid on expansion of educational facilities and the improvement of quality. The Plan proposes to concentrate on improvement of quality by firstly, improving the curriculum; secondly, by adoption of the proper methodologies of teaching, by upgrading the competence of teachers, by pre-

service and in-service training, by improvement of the basic physical facilities and by strengthening the educational administration at the district level. I hope the hon. Minister of Education will pull up the States which are lagging behind in the field of elementary education such as Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Orissa and Maharashtra, the States which have not fulfilled the objectives of the Fourth Plan.

Coming to university education, the objective of our policy, as laid down in the Annual Report, differs materially from the objective of higher education, as laid down in the Fifth Plan. This unwittingly, I am afraid, amounts to a distortion. The Annual Report says that the principal objective would be to regulate enrolment to conform increasingly to the likely quantum and pattern of employment opportunities for the educated youth. This is an important policy which is now being enunciated for the first time. But the Plan says that there is an explosion in the number of students, there is a rush to the universities, we have limited resources and, therefore, the thrust of the Five Year Plan should be towards a package policy which will reduce the rush to the university, while effectively enlarging the scope of receiving higher education, if the need is keenly felt. The components of this policy will be the vocationalising of higher secondary education, enabling large numbers to enter employment at the end of the secondary stage, limiting admissions to certain regular institutions which should conform to certain well-defined standards, while making suitable reservations for the backward classes and providing the rest of the social demand for higher education through evening colleges, correspondence courses and private study. I submit that the statement of policy laid down in the Fifth Plan is different from what the Ministry has stated. I hope the Minister will sit down quietly and compare the statements.

Assuming, though not granting, that the statement is correct, I proceed to criticise it on the ground that it is not practicable. The suggestion to regulate admission to the educational institutions on the basis of the estimated requirement of employment is a thing which it is difficult to achieve in our economy. This can be achieved in societies which are planned completely from the Centre. Our economic system and educational system operate in a vastly different manner. If such a policy is accepted, it will amount to discrimination against the poor and the weak.

Are these estimates of man-power requirements reliable? Take the case of estimates of population growth. Our experts, the best experts, often made estimates of the future growth of our population. They have all been proved incorrect during the last twenty years. These estimates of man-power requirements in different sections of the economy are, after all, a derivative of the growth of population. They are not reliable. Therefore, to base our educational policy on such data will be a highly difficult proposition. In an economy like ours where self-employment is a very important factor—in fact, the largest proportion of the people are self-employed—in such an economy, the concept of man-power requirements loses significance. Equipping a person with competence to earn his livelihood, making him fit to work as a lawyer or an engineer, is an important objective of education. But, creating a society of cultured people, responsible citizens, is an objective which is equally important. How are you going to make estimates of man-power requirements so far as this objective is concerned? Therefore, I submit, the statement of policy laid down in the Annual Report needs to be considered carefully. I further submit that it does not really conform with the objective as laid down in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Then, I would like to say a few words about the training of university and college teachers. The Education Commission has laid great emphasis on the professional preparation of college teachers. At present, the University Grants Commission holds seminars and summer institutes for preparing university and college teachers. These seminars and institutes give them guidance, instructs them in new developments in their subjects? Though the number of institutes held so far is fairly large, I submit, the preparation given is not adequate either quantitatively or qualitatively. Therefore, we should consider seriously the recommendation of the Education Commission which said that the universities, groups of universities, should apply their mind to this problem and evolve methods and, if necessary, even establish full-time institutes for the preparation of college teachers.

The standards of our education and examination are very low. If we want to raise them, we must see that the teachers' preparation is improved and they are made more efficient. This, I submit, cannot be done by simply raising their salary scales. I wish, along with increases in salary scales, the Education Minister had coupled his proposal with higher standards of their training, preparation and performance. This scale would have been more beneficial to the younger generation in this country. In the absence of such conditions, I am afraid, we will not be able to serve the interests of the younger generation.

There is one very good feature which is included in the Annual Report, namely, that there will be informal education, including establishment of open universities. We owe a duty to the millions of people who have not had any opportunity to attend schools or colleges. Therefore, the provision of informal education, including establishment of open universities, is highly welcome.

[Shri Y. S. Mahajan]

Finally, the Plan says that we are short of resources and that we should concentrate our resources on existing universities and not open new ones. I agree. But since the number of students in colleges increases every year by 3 lakhs, you have to consider and plan for new universities. When the proposals for new universities come forward, they must be considered and disposed of expeditiously. The Government of Maharashtra have sent two proposals to the U.G.C. They have been lying for the last two years and still they have not been processed. The Government of Maharashtra has not been informed about the opinion of the U.G.C. in the matter. I hope that the proposals will be considered and approved.

With these remarks, I support the Demands for Grants.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA (Tellicherry): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this has to be considered as the first demand submitted by the Ministry of Education during the Fifth Five Year Plan. It is a very significant thing that, when we are going to have a new plan, the Government is presenting a Budget which is giving its ideas as to what will be done in the first year of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, what are the programmes the Government is going to undertake. When we look at the Budget from this angle and consider that it is a step forward to bring about certain new changes as are visualised in the Fifth Five-Year Plan, the Budget and the plan allotment for Education draw a very dismal picture which betrays all hopes about future. As was mentioned by several members, when the Central Advisory Board of Education was discussing the Fifth Plan blue-print—a working paper was made and was discussed—the Central Advisory Board proposed Rs. 3,200 toward Education in the Fifth Five-Year Plan; later it was reduced to Rs. 2,200 crore; and when the plan was finalised by the

National Development Council, it was reduced to Rs. 1,726 crores. When the hon. Education Minister was making his inaugural address in the 30th meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education, he was rather jubilant about the future that was to come. He stated that, after independence, after all these years, when we had started a planned economic development, the Fifth Five-Year Plan would add a new chapter by allotting ten per cent of the total outlay earmarked for the Fifth Five-Year Plan towards Education; the Minister visualised many things; he thought he would plan for many things in the Ministry of Education. In the first Two Five Year Plans it was seven per cent of the total outlay; later it was cut down to a still smaller amount, 5.2 per cent; and today the hon. Education Minister, after such a big expectation of ten per cent, is sitting here with only 4.6 per cent in his hand, if I am correct. This itself shows the priority at the bottom level which we are getting for education in our country. You are visualising that education should be used as an instrument for social transformation—these are the words that you have used in your inaugural address. If you are to make education such an effective instrument for social transformation, then if you make a few more speeches or if you have very good wishes, it is not going to materialise the desired results. You must have the means to do it. You must have the money to do that. That, unfortunately, in the Fifth Five Year Plan you will not have. As we have passed 26 years after achieving independence, we know in what condition our education is to-day. In every sphere education, between the targets we wanted to achieve and the performance, there is a very big gap and the gap is widening.

The framers of the Constitution said that universal compulsory education will be implemented in this country ten years after the Constitution has

been adopted. Neither in your budget proposals nor in the Plan proposals we can visualise that possibility of achieving in this century even. That too, if at all the targets you are planning to-day are going to be achieved, even if they are achieved at the end of the century, you may be somewhere near the goals which were set and which should have been achieved ten years after the adoption of the Constitution.

Literacy, another aspect, has increased in absolute figures. But the United Nations' statistics, why should I go to the UN statistics, even Government of India's own statistics admit the fact that in India to-day, after 27 years of independence, we have more illiterate people than we had in 1947. This is again a sad commentary on the situation.

What you have now got in your hand, my feeling is, is not real money. The small allotment of Rs. 1726 crores which the Education Ministry will spend in the next five years, with which you will be operating in an inflationary economy where the money value will fall down and prices are going up. So, in real terms, what you are going to spend during the coming five years will be not more than 50 per cent of what has been allotted. This is a sad situation in which the Education Ministry is placed. I have all sympathy for you because when I realised the sad condition, it reminded me of a Minister who has high hopes, visions, wishes, aspirations and every thing, but you are like a mother having too many children but no resources to feed your children. You are desperately trying to make both ends meet which you may not be able to do. You may be a loving mother but you may not be able to do anything in this Ministry.

So, what I feel is that in the coming five years if this is the way things are going to move, we will have a

more darker future in our educational field and you will be one of the worst victims of the economic crisis that we are facing in our country today. Education will be made one of the first victims of that crisis.

Now, coming to other points, I do not want to waste my time on these things. Many friends referred to student unrest in the country. People are unhappy about it. But, I think the problem should be dealt with in a different way. You will have to approach the problem from a different angle. The Student, his problems, his mood, his anger, his frustration, all these things cannot be taken in isolation. There is no use simply blaming the behaviour of the student community in this country. They are part of our society; they are placed under conditions where unemployment is growing even this Report admits that the education system is outmoded. It does not have proper purpose. I know you are noting to give me a reply. I have gone through the report carefully. What you have said is this.

"To build a truly secular democratic and socialist society and to inculcate a sense of values which would lead not only to a full development of the individual's personality but also change the quality of his life."

I am quoting your speech. Can we say in our present situation that we have reached the goals? I have my own doubts. There is huge unemployment. It is not increasing in a small way, but is increasing hundred per cent or even more than that. If the students coming out of the educational institutions go unemployed year after year what is the use of giving them lectures about sense of responsibility, duty etc.? He is quite angry naturally. And in the educational institutions he is faced with text-books which are in many cases communal. They are unscientific in

[Shri C. K. Chandrapan]

their content. They do not give a scientific bent of mind to the students studying them. Efforts must be made to change the content but this is defeated from within, it is not liked by those people managing the whole administration of education.

There are so many other aspects to which I cannot refer to just now because of lack of time. I now go to the point of examination reform. This is a point which I would like the hon. Minister to reply to as to how you are going to deal concretely with this problem. Every time when the budget is introduced, every time policy statement is made in the House, it has been told that the examination system as it is today is very bad, it is unscientific, it should be discarded, etc. Committees and Commissions have been appointed, but what practical steps have they taken to change the whole set-up? They might have done something here and something there in a piecemeal manner but as a whole the examination system continues to be as old as it used to be. This is the present position. There should be basic changes. It should not be a system which compels him to memorise more and more from text books. You must think more and more of the possibility of introducing Open Book policy in regard to examinations.

There are two important points which I would like to mention. It is the question of student participation. It is the question of participation of students and about the democratic functioning of student unions. This question of student representation is generally accepted. It is felt that it is a good thing and it should be there. There is a complaint from all the student organisations in the country irrespective of their political ideologies or political leanings. They all feel that you give only a nominal representation, a symbolic representation. What they expect is a meaningful and adequate representation in all

the leading policy-making academic and administrative bodies. Unless this is done, you will find chaos in university education. So, this should be remedied. You speak of involvement of students in the affairs of the university. You want them to be more committed to the system. But for all that to come about, you should also take them into full confidence and you must share the responsibility also with them, which I think, as it stands to-day, has been the students' participation. And wherever it has been granted—not everywhere it has been granted—it is inadequate. There should be a statutory provision for the Students' Union. There should be a directive from the Ministry. I do not know whether Parliament can make enactments. If you cannot, there should be a directive that the students unions should be made an essentially integral part of education in all the universities. There should be a directive at least. You should express it on the floor of the House that you want the education system to be such that the Students' Unions will be allowed to function in a democratic manner.

There are two or three points—one is about the library movement. I was sadly disappointed to see that; when I went through the budget papers, you allotted Rs. 25 lakhs for the Raja Ram Mohan Roy Memorial Library Movement which you are going to build up. Another Rs. 6 lakhs has been allotted for the Nehru Yuva Kendra Library Movement. For a country like India—this is all to be done in the villages to educate the people to give some bit of knowledge or to open up new avenues of knowledge and to bring the backward and downtrodden to the world of knowledge, the amount of money should be a little more than what is now allowed. Not only that. It should be made a part of the government policy that you are for the promotion of library movement and you will substantially render all possible help to them. The same is the case with regard to the voluntary

organisation involved in the literacy movement. I have in mind the Kerala Granthashala Sanghams. 200 such projects were submitted before the Government. You do not have sufficient money to grant the necessary aid. This is the condition in which the Government is now working.

The Ministry is also dealing with the sports. The scandalous part of the ministry has been dealt with the other day when a Short Notice Question was answered. I do not want to go into that aspect of the matter. All the Federations of the Sports are not working to the credit of any one, not even to the credit of themselves.

Now, the question is: who is happy about the functioning of these federations? You have to rectify the activities of these federations. I have a suggestion in this regard for your consideration. The constitution of the All India Sports Council should be amended and they should be given some more power to act in a way that they can set things right. Now, unnecessarily they are getting only the blame. But, they cannot do anything because they have no powers. And the Federations are going scot-free. So, my suggestion is that you may take steps to amend the constitution of All India Sports Council.

Now, coming to the last point, we talk about discipline among the students—discipline in the university and other educational institutions. Certain things should be kept in mind. We see what is happening just under your nose in Delhi. India is a vast country. You cannot say that it is the responsibility of the State for what is happening in Delhi State. Here is a Report of the Public Accounts Committee. I have no time. I am not going to make many references about this. But, on page 7 of the P.A.C. 1973-74 report there are

references in paras 3(6) and 3(7) on appointments made of unqualified persons. What is this? This can only be nepotism or favouritism and there cannot be any other explanation for it. I would like the hon. Minister to explain that.

Again, if we take the newspapers in Delhi for the last one month, what do we find? There is a report to the effect that in the Delhi University a brothel is being run. This was the report that appeared in the *Indian Express* yesterday or the day before yesterday.

SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA (Manjeri): It was denied the next day.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: But it is not yet denied. Last year, the University students' union office was used for rape. There was a case already. There are so many other cases also, such as large-scale cheating in examination. There are teaching shops here. I may be permitted to read out one small sentence which is quite interesting like a thriller. It says:

'Electric megaphones, supplying vital information, slips of paper with relevant data in fine print and veiled threat of murder—and all this is not the list of ingredients in a spy-thriller but the every-day reality in what is happening in the examination centres, all in the capital.'

I would also like to make a particular reference to one case which is very important. In Delhi, a good student in a school was kidnapped. The teacher involved in that case wanted the student to allow another student whom the teacher wanted to favour to copy what he was writing, but this student's father refused, and so, finally the student was kidnapped. When a police case was registered about it and the police wanted to look into the examination papers,

[Shri C K. Chandrappan]

the Ministry or the Education Department said that the papers were not available, and after some time when the papers were again asked for, they were told that they had been destroyed. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what is actually happening to the examination papers. Are they being destroyed in Delhi schools after three months or are they being kept for one year as was the decision previously? If they are kept only for three months, I would like to know why that change has been made. I would like the hon. Minister to give a categorical answer to this question.

In conclusion, I would like to draw his attention again to what happened in the President's Estate school, to the murder case about which the hon. Minister gave a reply in answer to a short notice question. I only want to tell him that it did not convince us. It did not convince the people in Delhi. There is a fear lurking everywhere. The students are going there but the parents feel unhappy about it. The hon. Minister or his Department may be satisfied. At least personally if he can make an inquiry about what happened

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I had made this offer that if detailed facts were given to me by any hon. Member, I would personally go into the matter. I am still waiting. Immediately after the debate here I told my hon. friends that if any details were given to me, I would be glad to go into it myself. As soon as I get it, I shall, as I have promised, go into this matter.

SHRI C K. CHANDRAPPAN: We shall try to give him some more facts.

Last week, we had submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister, and I think the Education Ministry must also have received a copy of it; it was intended to bring about

a new improved situation among the students. You know what happened in Gujarat. When the mess bill went up in the hostel, the agitation started. So, we demanded in our memorandum that students all over the country should be given subsidised food at a cheap rate which should not be more than the average rate of food charges in 1971.

This should be provided to all students in all hostels all over the country. Also cheaper transport and a consultative committee of students with wide powers at the national level and State levels to discuss the problems with the students in which the student organisation representatives also may be included.

I request the hon. Minister to consider all these problems I raised. I hope he will kindly give a reply to these points. I am thankful to the hon. Chairman for the indulgence shown to me. I cannot support the Demands for Grants because they are disappointing.

श्री जगजय शिख (मधुबनी) महा-
पति जी, मैं शिक्षा मन्त्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्र एक राष्ट्रीय नीति का निर्धारण करे प्रान्तों की इस मामले में सहायता करे। परन्तु लगता है कि शिक्षा मन्त्रालय न अभी अपने को केवल अनुदानों के वितरण और स्वीकृति प्रदान करने के ही क्षेत्र में बाँध कर रखा है, इस लिये यह दिशाहीन जैसा प्रतीत होता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्र जिस नीति का निर्धारण करे, बड़ी मुस्तैदी के साथ वह प्रान्तों के द्वारा उसे लागू करवाये। शिक्षा जो आज जीवन का एक आवश्यक अंग है, जिस तरह से जीवन के संचालन के लिये हवा और खाद्य आवश्यक हैं, मैं नहीं समझता कि इन दोनों के मुकाबले शिक्षा का स्थान कम है।

आज धर हम उचित शिक्षा देने की आवश्यकता को, नीतिगतों की नहीं देते हैं जो वे विद्याहीन हो जाते हैं और ऐसी स्थिति में वे क्या क्या कर सकते हैं, यह हमारी जिम्मेदारी है, इस पर विशेष प्रकाश डालने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। इस लिये मेरा सुझाव है कि हम उचित शिक्षा बिना किसी भेदभाव के सभी बच्चों को देने की व्यवस्था करें। यह इस लिये भी आवश्यक है कि जब वे पढ़-लिख लेते हैं तो जैसी शिक्षा उन को चाहिये उसकी व्यवस्था करें जबरदस्ती लागू करने की कोशिश न करें। जिन की जैसी प्रवृत्ति हो, जो जिस शिक्षा को पाने का हकदार हो, साइकलोजिस्ट्स की राय से कर जैसी शिक्षा उन को दें। मान लीजिये किसी की अभिरुचि खेती में है तो उस को कृषि की शिक्षा दें। लेकिन आज जिस तरह से उन पर जबरदस्ती शिक्षा बांधी जाती है, जिस में उन की अभिरुचि नहीं होती है तो उस का परिणाम यह होता है कि वे सम्मेलन के बजाय बिगड़ते जाते हैं, अभिरुचि के अनुसार शिक्षा देने से हम उन को बिगड़ने से बचा सकते हैं।

इस के साथ ही यह भी आवश्यक है कि सैकेंडरी स्टेज तक हम सभी बच्चों के लिये शिक्षा अनिवार्य कर दें और भावे साइकलोजिस्ट की राय से जिन को जिस महकमे की या जैसी शिक्षा दी जानी चाहिये वैसी शिक्षा देने की व्यवस्था करें।

शिक्षा के साथ साथ मुझे एक चीज का डर है—शिक्षा के लिये आज जो पुस्तकें चाहिये, जो कागज चाहिये उस का ही संबंधा प्रभाव है। धर कागज का ही प्रभाव रहेगा तो शिक्षा कैसे दे सकेंगे, किताबों का प्रकाशन कैसे होगा। नया सत्र आता है लेकिन पुस्तकें नहीं निकलती हैं और गैरबजान बूझी बँटे रह जाते हैं और इस तरह से छात्रों के बँटने का जो प्रतिफल होना चाहिये

वह होता है। इन सब के निदान के लिये शिक्षा मन्त्रालय को सोचना चाहिये और महसूस से सोच कर इन का निदान करना चाहिये।

अब बजट को 7 परसेंट से बढ़ा कर साढ़े चार परसेंट कर दिया गया है इसी में आप को सारे विभाग की व्यवस्था करनी थी। मैं जब इस पर निगाह डालता हूँ तो मुझे लगता है कि इन्होंने इतनी कम धनराशि में भी अच्छी व्यवस्था की है।

श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा (पाली) आप कहते हैं कि मन्त्रालय सोचे, इस सोचने में कितना समय लगता है।

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र मैं तो च हूँ हूँ कि मन्त्रालय आज ही सोच कर बजट पर काम शुरू कर दे, लेकिन मन्त्री महोदय इस का जवाब देंगे।

मैं माँव सख्या 24 का बिक्र कर्षण। इसमें 1973-74 में एक करोड़ 5 लाख का प्राविधान था और आगामी वर्ष यानी 1974-75 में 1 करोड़ 18 लाख की व्यवस्था की गई है। मुख्य बृद्धि के सन्दर्भ में इस साधारण बृद्धि को मैं बृद्धि नहीं कहूँगा। सचिवालय के कार्य-संचालन के लिए यह आवश्यक ही है इसलिए हम इसका समर्थन करेंगे।

शिक्षा अनुसन्धान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद् के लिए इन्होंने 2 करोड़ 48 लाख से बढ़ाकर 1974-75 के लिए 4 करोड़ 16 लाख की व्यवस्था की है जिसको मैं अच्छा मानता हूँ क्योंकि इसमें अनुसन्धान और प्रशिक्षण के क्षेत्र में विकास हुआ जोकि आवश्यक है। केन्द्रीय विद्यालय सघटन जो इनका है उसको कार्य कलाप को मैं तारीफ करूँगा। बोर्डों की अर्थात् ये यह जो केन्द्रीय विद्यालय स्थापित हुए हैं उन्होंने अच्छा काम किया है। इनके द्वारा काम

[श्री: जगन्नाथ मिश्र]

सरकारी बंग से हो रहा है और इसलिए हमने 6.6 करोड़ से बढ़ाकर इस वर्ष 8.23 करोड़ की व्यवस्था की है। अपने बजट में जो कि आवश्यक है और होनी भी चाहिए लेकिन एक मेरी मांग भी है और सुझाव भी है जैसा कि पूर्ववक्ताओं ने भी कहा है कि इस विद्यालय को केवल शहर में ही क्यों केन्द्रित करना चाहते हैं देहात में क्यों नहीं से जाना चाहते हैं। शहर में हर तरह के योग हैं धनिक लोग हैं रंग बिरंगी संस्थाएँ और विद्यालय हैं लेकिन देहात में ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है इस लिए आपका ध्यान देहात की ओर भी जाना चाहिए जहाँ के बच्चे असहाय हैं विवश हैं। उनके लिए भी हम अच्छी शिक्षा देने की व्यवस्था करें। यदि शहरों में आप स्थापित करना चाहते हैं तो करें लेकिन देहातों में भी उसकी व्यवस्था करें यह मेरी आपसे अपील है।

विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की मद में हमने 46 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की है जिस में दिल्ली, बनारस, अलीगढ़, विश्वभारती एवं शैक्षणिक अनुसन्धान के लिए जो विशेष स्थापित मस्था है इन की, जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय—यह सभी भागों इसमें सम्मिलित है। इनकी मांग ठीक है लेकिन जितनी इन की मांग है उस में से 25 प्रतिशत तो केवल दिल्ली के जो दो विश्वविद्यालय हैं उन्हीं पर यह खर्च कर देते हैं—इस बात पर मेरा ऐतराज है। दिल्ली राजधानी है, दिल्ली के लिए आप व्यवस्था करें, दिल्ली में अच्छी शिक्षा की व्यवस्था करें—इस पर ऐतराज नहीं है लेकिन दिल्ली में सब कुछ हो रहा है इसलिए देहात के पढ़े लिखे लोग भी दिल्ली में आने की प्रवृत्ति में लग जायें और देहात खाली हो जायें, वहाँ पर पढ़ाने वाला कोई न हो, इन बात की तरफ भी हमारा ध्यान जाना चाहिए। (व्यङ्ग्य) मेरा निवेदन है कि प्रत्येक प्रान्त में केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय खोलने की आप व्यवस्था करें जिस से बड़ा यूजफुल परज सिद्ध होगा।

मेरा एक सुझाव यह भी है कि जहाँ तहाँ भिन्न भिन्न व्यक्तियों और संस्थाओं के नाम पर यूनिवर्सिटीज खुल गई हैं लेकिन अभी तक हरिजनों के नाम पर किसी विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना नहीं हुई है। (व्यङ्ग्य) आप उस का नाम कुछ भी दें लेकिन इस प्रकार का विश्वविद्यालय होना चाहिये। दिल्ली के नजदीक में ही गाजियाबाद है जहाँ पर हरिजन कालेज है जिस में 5 हजार विद्यार्थी पढ़ रहे हैं। उस को यदि आप यूनिवर्सिटी में कन्वर्ट कर देते हैं तो मैं समझता हूँ उन लोगों का होमला बड़ेगा।

सरकार ने प्रौढ़ शिक्षा की व्यवस्था की है जिस से बड़ा यूजफुल काम हो रहा है लेकिन इस पर और विशेष ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। इस के साथ ही अभी शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने जो उन के जिम्मे बहुत दिनों से रिपोर्ट पड़ी हुई थी यू० जी० सी० की मिलकों की बेतन वृद्धि के सम्बन्ध में उस का प्रकाशन कर के मिलकों का हौसला बढ़ाया है और इस के लिये मैं उन को बन्व्याव देना चाहता हूँ।

आप की मार्फत मैं मंत्री जी से अपील करूँगा कि कालेजों में खाद्य डिग्री प्राप्त करने वालों की सख्या बहुत कम है लेकिन उन को बढ़ावा देने के लिये न उचित बेतन देते हैं और न प्रोत्साहन देते हैं। अगर आप उन की यथेष्ट सेवा लेवा चाहते हैं और बच्चों को उनकी सेवा से लाभान्वित करना चाहते हैं तो उन को उचित बेतन और उचित प्रोत्साहन दें—यह मेरी आप से अपील है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन मांगों का फिर समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री ब्रज प्रताप सिंह (बाराबंकी) :
अभिप्राय महीदय, आपका मैं हृदय से आभारी हूँ कि आप ने मुझ को शिक्षा तथा समाज

कल्याण मन्त्रालय के अनुदाओं पर अपने विचार प्रकट करने का अवसर प्रदान किया। मैं उनका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। समयाभाव के कारण भाकड़ों में न आ कर वेचन तथ्यों के आधार पर मैं माननीय सदस्यों का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूँगा। शिक्षा का उद्देश्य शिक्षार्थी का सर्वांगीण विकास करना होता है। हम चाहते हैं शिक्षा के द्वारा ऐसी व्यवस्था हो जिससे हम शिक्षार्थियों के शारीरिक, मानसिक, भौतिक, नैतिक चरित्र तथा व्यावसायिक गुणों का विकास कर सकें। परन्तु यह कुछ की बात है कि हमारी शिक्षा के द्वारा जो हमारा उद्देश्य है, जो हमारा लक्ष्य है उस की पूर्ति जिस प्रकार से होती चाहिये उस प्रकार से नहीं हो पा रही है। राष्ट्र के नवयुवकों और नवयुवतियों की दशा कुछ इस प्रकार है

चलने को चल रहा हूँ पर इस की खबर नहीं,
मैं हूँ सफर में या मेरी मजिल सफर में है ॥

उन में एक निराशा, कुछ और हीन भावना जागृत हो रही है जिस पर कि माननीय सदन को बहुत गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करना होगा और ऐसा निर्णय लेना होगा जिससे हमारे राष्ट्र से उन तमाम नवयुवकों और नवयुवतियों के हृदय में जो इस समय एक निराशा और कुछ की भावना काम कर रही है उस को उन के हृदय से तिरोहित कर सकें।

मान्यवर, एक बहुत बड़ी विडवना है कि राष्ट्र के रजत जयंती वर्ष के व्यतीत हो जाने के पश्चात् आज भी ऐसी व्यवस्था है जिसमें जो धनी लोग वे बच्चे हैं वे कान्वेंट विद्यालयों में शिक्षा प्राप्त करते हैं और जो निर्धन परिवार के बच्चे हैं उन को वह शिक्षा प्राप्त नहीं हो पा रही है। हम ने लोकसभा के

मध्यावधि निर्वाचन के समय इस बात की घोषणा की थी कि राष्ट्र में हम सामाजिक और आर्थिक विषमताओं को समाप्त करेंगे। हम समझते हैं कि शिक्षा जगत में भी हमें वह कदम उठाने चाहिये जिन के आधार पर ऐसी व्यवस्था न हो कि धनियों के लड़के अच्छे विद्यालयों में शिक्षा प्राप्त करें और निर्धनों के बच्चे उन विद्यालयों में उस स्तर की शिक्षा न प्राप्त कर सकें। हम समझते हैं राष्ट्र में सामाजिक न्याय लाने की दृष्टि से यह एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण कदम होगा। हम समझते हैं इस बात की भी व्यवस्था हानी चाहिए जहाँ हमारी समाजवाद की कल्पना है कि प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को उसकी योग्यता के अनुसार, उसकी क्षमता के अनुसार कार्य करने और विकास करने का अवसर होगा। हमें उनका यह अवसर देना ही होगा।

आज विद्यार्थियों में अनुशासनहीनता की जो समस्या है वह एक बहुत ही गम्भीर समस्या है, एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या है परन्तु जैसा कि माननीय सदन के माननीय सदस्यों का विचार है कि जबतक हम इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था नहीं करते हैं कि हमारी शिक्षा प्रणाली में व्यावसायिक शिक्षा का भी प्राविधान किया जाये, व्यवसायिक शिक्षा की भी व्यवस्था की जाये तबतक हम समझते हैं इस प्रकार ज, अनुशासनहीनता फैल रही है उसका रोक पाना कठिन ही नहीं बल्कि नितास्त असम्भव है। क्योंकि विद्यालयों में विश्वविद्यालयों में जहाँ हमारे नवयुवक और नवयुवतियाँ शिक्षा प्राप्त कर रहे हैं उन के मन में एक भावना है कि विश्वविद्यालय से डिग्री प्राप्त करने के बाद उन्हें बेकार हो कर दर दर की टाकरें खनी होंगी और यह स्थिति गम्भीर है। हमें इस बात की गारण्टी देनी होगी कि विश्वविद्यालय से जिस दिन लड़का निकलेगा उस के दूसरे दिन उसे नौकरी मिलेगी, और यह तर्ज होगा जब कि शिक्षा व्यावसायिक शिक्षा हो, केवल डिग्री वाली शिक्षा न हो।

[श्री ब्रज प्रताप सिंह]

हम से भारत के संविधान में इस बात की व्यवस्था की थी कि हिन्दी क। राष्ट्र-भाषा का स्थान दिया जायगा। लेकिन हमें कुछ के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि राजतन्त्र के बीस वर्ष के बीत जाने के बाद भी हम ने संविधान में जो कहा था कि 15 वर्ष के अन्दर ऐसी व्यवस्था करने कि जिस में हिंदी को राष्ट्र भाषा का सम्मान मिल सकेगा, गौरव मिल सकेगा, वह हम अभी तक नहीं दे पाये हैं। आज तक हिन्दी क। वह गौरव नहीं दिला सके, यह बड़े दुःख की बात है। मैं हिन्दी की बात इसलिये नहीं कहता कि हिन्दी भाषी प्रदेश से आता हूँ। बल्कि मैं हिन्दी की बात इसलिये करता हूँ कि हमारे संविधान में इस बात की व्यवस्था की गई थी कि हम राष्ट्रीय एकता की दृष्टि से हिन्दी क। उचित समझते हैं। श्री मान्यवर इस विषय से हमारे राष्ट्र के कुछ महापुरुषों से अपने ज। विचार प्रकट किये थे उन को आप की अनुमति से यहां प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूँ।

महात्मा गांधी ने कहा कि कोई भी देश सच्चे अर्थों में तब तक स्वतन्त्र नहीं है जब तक वह अपनी भाषा में नहीं बोल सकता है। और इस के साथ साथ पण्डित जवाहर लाल नेहरू के एक वक्तव्य की ओर सदन का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ जिस में उन्होंने कहा था कि राष्ट्रभाषा के रूप में हिन्दी हमारे देश की एकता क। सब से बड़ी कड़। है, और इस में कोई दो राय नहीं है। सच कहूँ। मान्यवर, इसी तरह से डॉ० जॉर्ज हार्डिंग ने कहा था आप क। पता है कि हिन्दी बहुत धागा है ज। विभिन्न मातृभाषा बणी फूलों का पिर कर भारतमाता के लिये एक सुन्दर फूलों की माला का अंजन कर सकेगा। इस प्रकार से हमारे कामराज जी ने कहा था कि यह अंगन गलत है कि दक्षिण भारत के लोग हिन्दी सीखना नहीं चाहते। हमें इस से सबक लेना होता है। इसी प्रकार से हमारी प्रधान मन्त्री

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने एक स्थान पर कहा था कि देश क। एकता के सूत्र में बांधने की शक्ति केवल हिन्दी में है। इसी प्रकार से हमारे स्वर्गीय प्रधानमन्त्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री ने कहा था कि हिन्दी पढ़ना और पढ़ाना हमारा राष्ट्रीय कर्तव्य है। मान्यवर, इस सम्बन्ध में हमारे वर्तमान राष्ट्रपति मोहोदय ने एक स्थान पर कहा था कि हिन्दी के बिना भारत की राष्ट्रीयता की बात करना व्यर्थ है।

मान्यवर, अपने राष्ट्र के इन तमाम लोगों के विचार सदन के सामने इसलिये प्रस्तुत करने पड़े कि आज वह समय था क्या है कि हम इस पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करें। हमारे राष्ट्र के महान नेताओं ने स्वतन्त्रता के पूर्व से ले कर राजतन्त्र के वर्ष तक ज। अपने निरन्तर विचार प्रकट करते आये हैं उस में कभी और करनी में क्यों अन्तर है। हमें उस अन्तर का मिटाना होगा। हिन्दी क। हम राष्ट्रभाषा का स्थान इसलिये देना चाहते हैं जिस में हम राष्ट्र की तमाम विभिन्न भाषाओं का विकास कर के एक ऐसी मिली जुली संस्कृति का माध्यम हमारी हिन्दी बन सके जो भारत माता के गने में हम एक सुन्दर सी माला बड़ा सकें।

इन जन्मों के साथ मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमें अपने शिक्षा मन्त्री के कुशल नेतृत्व पर, उन की योग्यता, क्षमता और अनुभव पर पूरा विश्वास है और ज। हम शिक्षा मन्त्रालय के द्वारा जनता की सेवा करना चाहते हैं निश्चित रूप से हम भारत की महान जनता की भावनाओं और आकांक्षाओं के अनुसार अपनी शिक्षा नीति क। बना सकेंगे जिससे राष्ट्र का कल्याण है। श्रेय।

श्री रामलाल (टीक) सहाय
मन्त्री, शिक्षा मन्त्रालय पर आप ने मुझे अपने विचार प्रकट करने का जो मौका दिया उस के लिये मैं आप का आभारी हूँ। इसी शिक्षा मन्त्री और उपा-शिक्षा मन्त्री बरिष्ठ

मन्त्री हैं, लेकिन पिछले मध्यावधि चुनाव के बाद से इन की शिक्षा पद्धति से पूरे भारत वर्ष में बड़ी निराशा पैदा होती जा रही है। यह स्थिति किसी भी देशवासी से आज छिपी हुई नहीं है। हमारे शिक्षा मन्त्री जी कांग्रेस का विचार में व्यस्त रहते हैं और प्रान्तों के जो मन्त्रोगण हैं शिक्षा के उन में और केन्द्र के मन्त्रों में कोई तालमेल नहीं है इसलिये शिक्षा पद्धति अस्तव्यस्त हो रही है।

आज हमारे देश में शिक्षा और खाद्यान्न की स्थिति चिन्ताजनक हो गई है। अगर ये दो मसले हल हो जायें तो भारत वर्ष बहुत सुखी और अच्छा जीवन व्यतीत कर सकता है। लेकिन 26 वर्ष की आजादी के बाद भी शिक्षा पद्धति में विशेषकर गांवों में काफी छूआछूत बरती जाती है। हरिजन और आदिवासी बच्चों का गांवों के अध्यापक लंगर नालियों में पानी पिलाते हैं। मैं ने इस बारे में शिक्षा मन्त्र का तथा राजस्थान सरकार को लिखा है, लेकिन इस का कोई जांच नहीं हुई और उस समस्या का कोई हल नह हुआ। हमारे कांग्रेसी भाई उन्हें के बतवूते पर खड़े हैं और समाजों में वर्तमान शिक्षा पद्धति की बहुत आलोचना करते हैं। अतः यदि आज उन के दिमाग में सद्बोध बना हो तो सारे देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था, छूआछूत, हरिजनों पर अत्याचार आदि सब मसले हल हो सकते हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि गरीब और अमीर के बीच में शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में जो खाई बँट रही है इस को समाप्त किया जाय। आज अमीर आदमी के बच्चे अच्छे स्कूलों में पढ़ते हैं, जब कि गरीब के बच्चे गांव के स्कूलों में ही पढ़ते हैं, फिर भला वह कैसे अच्छे स्कूलों में पढ़े हुए बच्चों का मुकाबला कर सकते हैं? सरकार को जो मौजूदा नीति है उस में एक जटिल परिस्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है कि अध्यापक शिक्षा वाले लोग आप के माया जादू का मंत्र नहीं पा रहे हैं। कंटा परमिट का गरब आप नीचे भी ला सकते हैं।

मैं दो, चार मुँह उठाना चाहता हूँ, एक तो स्कूलों में छूआछूत की पद्धति में, पढ़ाने में जो भेदभाव बरता जाता है इस की जांच करानी चाहिए और हरिजनों तथा आदिवासियों के लिये जो छात्रावास खोले गये हैं, मैं ने तीन, चार राज्यों में देखा है कि उन में जो विद्यार्थियों को खाना मिलता है वह पशुओं के खाने से भी खराब होता है। उन को अच्छा खाना मिलना चाहिये, और हरिजनों के लिये ज्यादा से ज्यादा छात्रावास खोलिये। विशेषकर हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के पास न कोई इनकम का जरिया है और न ही खास जमीन है, इसलिये उनके बच्चे पढ़ नहीं सकते हैं।

हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की जो छात्रवृत्तियाँ मिलती हैं वे भी बहुत थोड़ी मात्रा में मिलती हैं। उनका भी आप कुछ बढ़ाएँ ताकि गरब नग अच्छा शिक्षा प्राप्त कर सकें।

कोई भी छात्र है उसकी फीस का आप कम करें। उन के वास्ते आप परिवहन की व्यवस्था करें।

गांवों के अन्दर जो अध्यापक अपनी ड्यूटी देने जाते हैं वे अपनी ड्यूटी देने में असमर्थ होते हैं, पूरी ड्यूटी नह देते हैं। इसका परिणाम यह होता है कि बच्चे आम तौर पर फेल हो जाते हैं। आप अपने प्रशासन को मजबूत करें और वहाँ अध्यापक पूरी ड्यूटी दें, इस दिशा में बड़स आप बढ़ाएँ।

यही मेरा निवेदन है।

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA (Bahraich): Mr. Chairman Sir, while I support the Demands of the Education Ministry, I find it a bit disappointing that the original estimate for the ambitious plan of implementing the educational scheme to the extent of Rs. 3200 crores was slashed down to Rs. 2,200 crores and, finally it has been reduced to Rs. 1726 crores which comes to 4.6 per cent of the total outlay of the Fifth

[Shri B. R. Shukla]

Plan. The activities of this Ministry cover a very large area. It covers education social welfare and culture. So the grant is really far below the expectation and the requirement.

The Education Ministry has been criticised because the system of education obtaining in this country dates back from the days of Macaulay. It is said that it is not suited to the genius of the country. No doubt, Macaulay might have had the objective of producing an army of clerks to run the British administration. But in spite of his objective and intention this system has stood the test of time. Today, even those *pundits* and *maulvis* who have great love and respect for their Oriental culture send their sons and daughters and other dependants to public schools. So it is no use criticising the system. This type of system is prevalent in a large part of the world. Today, if there is unrest agitation and disappointment amongst the educated youth it is not the fault of the system and it is not the study of Mathematics or Science or Technology or education in Humanities which is responsible for this widespread frustration. I would rather say that in spite of such good education this is the state of affairs.

The Education Ministry has very limited power and scope to function. We should trace the causes to other than the faulty system of education. It is the economic system, it is the social fabric it is the political structure and it is the class structure which are responsible not only for the frustration amongst the educated youth but also amongst all other classes. Therefore, even if we put an end to this sort of education even if we make the educational system more job-oriented, more vocational in its nature, the problem unemployment will not be solved. There is a huge army of unemployed persons who are not graduates who are not literates. They do not find jobs. So, the mere fact that there is unemployment should not mean that

the blame should entirely be placed on education system. There is one thing which I find very disappointing in the demands. The allocations are spread over so many activities there is a scheme for the services for children in need of care and protection for which Rs. 5 crores have been provided; then there is an integrated child development service scheme for which Rs. 140 crores have been allocated. And these allocations are to be spent through voluntary organisations. We have the experience of the functioning of these voluntary organisations in the States. These funds are generally misused, mis-utilised and mis-appropriated. If mis-utilised and mis-funds are general instead of having so many multi-purpose activities within the name of culture, social welfare, youth welfare and so on and have some few solid schemes, some limited schemes then perhaps the dent of this Ministry would be felt more than by spreading the funds and diluting and diversifying their activities and finding no concrete results. In this connection I will like to give an example of a feast in which we have many dishes, we have a variety of vegetables, we have a variety of soups chatnis and all, that but there is no substantial meal to serve. Therefore, you are catering to the taste here and there without satisfying the real hunger of appetite. I want that there should be widespread primary education, Secondary education should be consolidated. So far as stand for placing any curb on higher education for those who really have the talents, who have the real aptitude for receiving such education. But Degree is only a passport for job. Therefore even persons who have no aptitude clamour for admission and crowd the corridors of universities and aptitude clamour for admission and their attention from universities and colleges it would be better if we have some vocational institutions for which they have better aptitude, and if we can provide such institutions where their talents can really be absorbed then the universities and colleges where science and humanities are

taught would not be so crowded as we find them today.

Then I would like to say something about my own constituency. Sravasthi is a historical place in the history of Buddhism. Lord Buddha remained there continuously for 25 years and did his tapasya. It is situated in the remote Tarai of U.P. State, on the border of Bahraich and Gonda. Pilgrims from Burma, Ceylon and even China visit this place. But to my utter disappointment nothing has been done to develop this Buddhist centre of pilgrimage. We have got Hindu University, we have got Muslim University, we have got rural universities but not even a college in the name of Lord Buddha or his followers has been established there. I want that the Education Minister who himself is a great historian and who has a love for the Buddhist culture as well, being a very cosmopolitan in his outlook will give his attention to this neglected part of Buddhist history.

The second thing I would like to say is this. There is a mention that there are 12 Grameen Rural Higher Education Centres in the country. I do not know which are those 12 blessed places where they are situated. At least there is none in our part of the country. My District has the distinction of occupying the bottom-most place in the matter of literacy in Uttar Pradesh. So, kindly start one centre of Higher Rural Education in my District of Bahraich so that I may also know that such a scheme is not only on paper but can be implemented for the benefit of the people who are most neglected and who inhabit the most neglected part of Uttar Pradesh.

श्री सिधनाथ सिंह (मुजफ्फर) : सभापति महोदय, इसमें कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं कि पिछले पन्द्रह सालों में शिक्षा का काफी विस्तार हुआ है। अगर हम 1960-61 के आकड़ों का मुकाबिला 1972-73 से करते हैं तो हम देखते हैं कि यूनिवर्सिटीज की संख्या 45

से बढ़ कर 101 तक पहुँच चुकी है, कालेजिज की संख्या 1542 से 4158 हो गई है और इसी तरह स्टूडेंट्स का नम्बर भी कई गुना बढ़ चुका है। इसलिये हम यह नहीं कह सकते हैं कि हमने शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में प्रगति नहीं की है। लेकिन क्वालिटी की दृष्टि से जो प्रगति होनी चाहिये थी वह नहीं हो पाई है।

शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में शहरी और देहाती क्षेत्रों में इम्बैलेसिज बड़े हैं और देहाती क्षेत्र कम्प्लीटली नेग्लेक्टड हैं। सर्विसिज में सब शहरी क्लास के लड़के आते हैं क्योंकि उनको शहरों में शिक्षा के अच्छे साधन मिलते हैं। देहाती क्षेत्रों में लड़कों का प्राइमरी एजुकेशन के लिये द, तीन चार या पाँच मील तक जाना पड़ता है। मिडिल स्कूलों और हाई स्कूलों के बारे में व स्थिति बिल्कुल असन्तोषजनक है। और देहाती क्षेत्रों के लड़कों को कालेज के तो दर्शन भी नहीं होते हैं, उनके लिये तोम तीस मील दूर जाना पड़ता है। इसके अलावा शहरों के लड़कों को रहने के लिए जगह मिलती है, जब कि देहात के लड़कों को रहने के लिये जगह नहीं मिलती है। चूँकि देहाती क्षेत्रों के लड़कों को शिक्षा की पूरी सुविधा प्राप्त नहीं होती है, इस लिये सर्विसिज में बड़े पिछड़ आते हैं और शहरों के अपने काउंटरपार्ट्स से कम्पिट नहीं कर पाते हैं।

जाज्ज के लिये अच्छी अग्रेज का ज्ञान और बोल चाल का दम आवश्यक माना जाता है, लेकिन हम देहात के लड़कों को यह कहाँ दे पाते हैं? पब्लिक स्कूल और अन्य स्कूल शहरी क्षेत्रों में ही खोले जाते हैं। इसलिये में चाहता हूँ कि देहाती क्षेत्रों की ओर ध्यान दिया जाये और वहाँ शिक्षा के पर्याप्त साधन उपलब्ध किये जायें ताकि वहाँ के लड़के भी कम्पटीशन में बैठ सकें।

[श्री सि.नाथ सिंह]

पिछले साल और उसने पिछले साल शिक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा एक स्कीम जारी की गई जिसके बारे में कहा गया है कि शिक्षकों को जाकज देने के लिये प्राइमरी स्कूल खोले गये हैं—चूँकि पढ़े-लिखे लोग बेकार हैं इसलिये उनको जाकज देने के लिये हमने प्राइमरी स्कूल खोले हैं। मुझे इस पर आश्चर्य होता है श्री शिक्षा मंत्रालय के लिये यह शर्म की बात है। मैं समझता हूँ कि शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में यह दृष्टिकोण उल्टा है। हमने अपने बच्चों को अच्छी शिक्षा देनी है इसलिये पढ़े-लिखे लोगों को एम्प्लॉय किया जाये यह बात तो समझ में आती है लेकिन शिक्षा सम्बन्धी यह दृष्टिकोण गलत है कि चूँकि हमने पढ़े-लिखे लोगों को एम्प्लॉईमेंट देनी है इसलिये प्राइमरी स्कूल खोले जायें। ऐसे टीचर्स अधिकतर देहाती क्षेत्रों में रखे जाते हैं। आज स्थिति यह है कि देहात के प्राइमरी स्कूलों में एक या दो टीचर होते हैं और एक टीचर को दो, तीन क्लासिज को पढ़ाना पड़ता है। इस तरह एक टीचर के लिये पचास साठ और सत्तर स्टूडेंट्स का रेशो आता है। शहरी क्षेत्रों की तुलना में यह रेशो बहुत अधिक है। क्या इस तरह टीचर्स पढ़ा सकता है और क्या स्टूडेंट्स पढ़ सकता है? इस तरह तो सरकार देहात की शिक्षा की नींव को बिल्कुल खोखला करती जा रही है। इसका परिणाम यह है कि मिडिल स्कूल और हाई स्कूल के लड़के शहरी क्षेत्रों के अपने काउंटरपार्ट्स से कम्पीट नहीं कर सकते हैं। तो चाहता हूँ कि मन्त्र महोदय इस तरफ ध्यान दें और शिक्षा सम्बन्धी दृष्टिकोण में परिवर्तन करें।

शिक्षा मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न एक्टिविटीज चलाई जाती हैं। उनमें से एक डिसिप्लिन क्र. एक्टिविटी थी। जिसके लिये स्कूलों में टीचर और इन्स्ट्रक्टर रखे हुये हैं। लेकिन इसका जहाँ परिणाम निकला है वह हमने गुजरात और बिहार में देखा है। इसका एक उदाहरण हमने अभी राजस्थान के एक दूर-दराज कोने जोधपुर में देखा है। जोपासनी स्कूल

के बाई तीन सौ स्टूडेंट्स द्वारा संसदसदस्य श्री नाथू राम मिर्धा के मकान पर हमला किया गया। माननीय सदस्य यहाँ से और उनका स्टूडेंट्स से कोई कनसर्न और झगड़ा आदि नहीं था। उनकी घरसी साल की बूढ़ा माता को पीटा गया और आज वह भयानक शस हालत में पड़ गई है वह स्कूल इस किस्म की एक्टिविटीज के लिये बदनाम है। आज हम इस तरह की एजुकेशनल इन्स्टीट्यूशन्स पैदा कर रहे हैं। गवर्नमेंट स्कूलों के जो शिक्षक इस प्रकार की एक्टिविटीज में लगे हुए हैं उन के खिलाफ कड़ी कार्यवाही करनी चाहिये। अगर इस तरह की एक्टिविटीज बढ़ती गई तो फिर डिसिप्लिन कहा रहेगा पेपर पर डिसिप्लिन के लिये बहुत कुछ किया गया है काफी इन्स्ट्रक्शन्स दोगे हैं लेकिन व्यवहार में जो कुछ होता है उस को देख कर निराशा होती है।

देहात में जो स्कूल खोल रखे हैं उन में लड़कों के बैठने के लिये कमरे नहीं हैं और अध्यापकों के रहने के लिये जगह नहीं। ऐसी हालत में हम कैसे यह उम्मीद कर सकते हैं कि अच्छे लड़के वहाँ से जायें? कम से कम उन लोगों के लिये जगह देनी चाहिये कि वे रात को पैर पसार कर सो सकें लेकिन उन को यह सहुलियत तो सहुलियत भी नहीं मिलती है। इस का परिणाम यह है कि अच्छे अध्यापक देहात में जाने के लिये तैयार नहीं होते हैं। और इसी के लिये वहाँ के स्कूलों में सब सबजेक्ट्स के अध्यापक पूरा साल नहीं मिलते हैं। इसी बिचरे यह आवश्यक है कि देहात में टीचर्स के रहने के लिये कम से कम डारमिटरी टाइट्स की एकामोडेशन की व्यवस्था की जाये ताकि वे लोग वहाँ रह कर बच्चों को शिक्षा दे सकें।

जहाँ तक हिन्दी का सबध है हम ने हिन्दी को राष्ट्र भाषा माना है और शिक्षा मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट में इस के बारे में काफी बड़ा विवरण दिया गया है; शिक्षा मंत्रालय की तरफ से हिन्दी के

प्रसार के लिये प्रयत्न हो रहे हैं लेकिन प्रायः स्थिति यह है कि लोगों में हिन्दी के प्रति प्रेम प्राप्त करने की बजाय उस के लिये घृणा पैदा की जा रही है हिन्दी के बारे में हमारी यह एचीवमेंट ई देश के कुछ भागों की दिक्कतों को हम समझ सकते हैं। वहाँ के लोग इतनी ज़रूरत नहीं सीख सकते हैं। लेकिन हम ने उन में हिन्दी के प्रति प्रेम पैदा करने की बजाय घृणा पैदा की है और वे लोग हिन्दी के सवाल पर अमानक उत्तेजित हो जाते हैं। समझता हूँ कि इससे इन्टेलिजेंस की भावना नहीं बढ़ सकती है। हम देश की विभिन्न स्थानीय भाषाओं का आदर करते हैं और हम चाहते हैं कि उनको प्रोत्साहन दिया जाये। तब तक जिसको हम राष्ट्र-भाषा माना है उसके लिये हम कोई कारगर कदम उठा सकें हों, ऐसा नहीं दिखाई देता है।

जहाँ तक शिक्षा के उच्च स्तर का प्रश्न है, आज हमारे देश में 101 यूनिवर्सिटीज के अलावा कुछ डीम्ड यूनिवर्सिटीज भी हैं। मेरे क्षेत्र में भी भगवान् की दया से एक डीम्ड यूनिवर्सिटी है। पिछली बार यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन पर बहस के समय मैंने उस की ओर संकेत किया था और शिक्षा मंत्री ने कहा था कि अगर उन के पाम फैंक्ट्स आयें, तो वह इस बारे में जांच करेंगे। मैंने उस वक्त भी निवेदन किया था, और आज भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि बिडला-इंस्टीट्यूट आफ टेक्नालॉजी एंड साइंस, पिनाली अध्यापकों और छात्रों के लिये एक बूझड़ाना है, और वर्क मार्केटिंग तथा टेक्स इन्वेन्शन का सब से बड़ा सेंटर है। इस इन्स्टीट्यूशन के नाम से देश से, और फारेन कंट्रीज से करोड़ों रुपये डोनेशन के रूप में आते हैं। वह संस्था अमेरिका के सी० आई० ए० का अड्डा है, जहाँ जा नूमी होता है, ओर्डर ऑर्डरेशन उस को करा देता है और

टीचर्स के रूप में ऐसे प्रायमी भेजता है, जो जासूसी का काम करते हैं। वहीं का रहने वाला एक व्यक्ति जयपुर में पुरातत्व विभाग की मूर्तियाँ चोरी करते हुए पकड़ा गया और उस को सजा हुई। भगवान् के नाम पर मंत्री महोदय उस इंस्टीट्यूशन के बारे में जांच करें। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को इस बात का अधिकार है? इस बारे में हम ने राष्ट्रपति महोदय को ज्ञापन दिया है। अध्यापकों और स्टुडेंट्स ने शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय के सामने अपनी पीवीसिख रखी है। मैं शिक्षा मंत्री से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वह उस ज्ञापन को देखें और उस में जो दिक्कत बताई गई है, उन को दूर करें।

आज उस इंस्टीट्यूशन का क्या तरीका है? उस में अलग अलग रूल्स बने हुए हैं। उन रूल्स के अन्दर एक रूल 32 यह है कि किसी भी प्रकार के रूल का वह एमेंडमेंट कर सकते हैं। लेकिन वह एमेंडमेंट तब तक लागू नहीं होगा जब तक सेंटर की एप्रुवल नहीं होगी। जहाँ सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के एप्रुवल की बात है उन्होंने उस रूल की ही एमेंड कर दिया और यह कर दिया कि हमें भागे सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के एप्रुवल की आवश्यकता नहीं और आपने उसको मान्यता दे दी बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स ने अपनी मीटिंग में रेजोल्यूशन पास कर दिया और उसे आप के पास भेज दिया। न मंत्री जी को जानकारी न किसी और को है और यह पावर जो आप के पास थी उसे उन्होंने एमेंड कर लिया इसकी आप जांच करें। रेजोल्यूशन नम्बर 11 आफ 29-4-71 है।

"These rules and any alterations therein shall be subject to the approval of the Government of India."

इन्होंने इस पर को ही उड़ा दिया। इस प्रकार से आप एमेंडमेंट को एलाउ करते हैं। फिर आप कैसे उनको कंट्रोल कर सकते हैं।

[श्री शिवनाथ सिंह]

बिड़ला इस्ट ट्यूट आफ टैक्नीलोजी एंड साइंस पिलानी का कम से कम आप एक बार इस्पेक्शन करवाये आप हम से फैंक्ट्स मांगते हैं इस इतना कर सकते हैं कि बिड़ला कंसर्न ने लाखों रुपया इसको दिया है ग्वालियर रेमोन ने बस लाख रुपया रिसर्च के लिये इसको दिया है। हम वाउचर तो नहीं दे सकते फिगरें दे सकते हैं आप जाच करवाये कि कितने बिड़ला कंसर्न से इनको डोनेशन मिली हैं और वे कहा कहा युटिलाइज हुई उससे कितना टैक्स इवेजन आपका हुआ है।

जहां तक डिपार्टमेंट आफ सोशल वेलफेयर का सबध है, सोशल एक्टिविटीज हमारी कितनी हैं कितनी रही हैं हम इस बात से काफी चिन्तित हैं। आपने डिपेंडेंट परसज और बिडोज इत्यादी के लिये कई स्कीमे बनाई हैं लेकिन उनका कोई भी कारगर असर नहीं हो रहा है। जैसे शुक्ला जी ने कहा आप अलग अलग टुकड़े बांट रहे हैं। कम से कम इतनी सोशल सिक्योरिटी तो होनी चाहिये कि जो डिसेबल्ड है, जो काम नहीं कर सकते, जो बीमार है उनके लिये आप होश बना दें ताकि वे सबको पर बिमारी फैलाते न फिरे और उन्हें भीख न मागनी पड़े। बनी कही आप पाउडर भेजते हैं लड्डो को कही मिठ डे मील देते हैं इससे कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता हमारे लड़के घर से खाना खा कर आते हैं और घर जाकर खाना खाते हैं। उन्हें आप नाश्ता दें इससे कोई अन्तर नहीं पड़ेगा और उसका कहां उपयोग होता है यह भी हम को पता है। इसके बजाय जो ग्रैंड एज बामर हैं, अपाहिब हैं उनके लिये मकान

का इंतजाम हो जाए ताकि वे सबको पर बीमारी न फैलाएं तो यह भी कहीं ज्यादा अच्छा है।

शिक्षा पद्धति में जहां कमिया हैं वहां उसके साथ साथ इन पच्चीस सालों में उसके काफी टेनेट्स भी हमारे यहां पैदा किए हैं जिनके लिए हमें गौरव हा सकता है, बड़े-बड़े इंजिनियर, डाक्टर आदि पैदा किए हैं, उनके सिये देश को गौरव हैं और हमारे एजुकेटेड लोग जब विदेशों में जाते हैं तो हम उनकी रिपोर्ट सुनते हैं कि वहां उनका बहुत सम्मान होता है। इस लिये शिक्षा मन्त्रालय के अच्छे कामों की सराहना करते हुए मैं मन्त्रालय की मांगों की समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI C. M. MOHAMED KOYA (Manjeri): Mr. Chairman Sir, as the Kothari Commission has said, the future of the country is bleak. But when the question of economy in expenditure comes, the axe falls on Education. The Finance Ministry considers this to be a spending department. I say that this is not a spending department. It is really an investment department. The Education Ministry does not get the required funds. This is the experience of all of us in the last so many years.

Another thing is about the priority given by the States in the matter of educational institutions.

The constitutional obligation of providing universal primary education has been forgotten. Therefore I would suggest that with the limited resources at the disposal of the Education Ministry, they should redraw the Plan and see that universal primary education is given the topmost priority. I would like to know in how many years Government are going to make the people universally educated? Sir I come from a State where we spend 45 per cent of the total revenue on the Education Department, and still we have

[Shri C. M. Mohamed Koya]

been able to achieve only 60 per cent literacy which means that out of ten persons only six persons are literate, though of course our percentage of literacy is more than double the all-India average.

Therefore let him not go in for new universities, for expanding higher education research and all that. Just as the Finance Minister has made the unkindest cut on education, likewise let the hon. Minister of Education make the cut on the university education side and see that the country is given universal primary education because even after 27 years of freedom we have been able to reach only this stage.

I know that education is mainly a State subject and the Central Government's part is very limited. We are told that Government are thinking of restricting the admission to the institutions of higher education by resorting to selective admission to the colleges and universities. It is really a correct policy. But we must at the same time take into account India's special circumstances. There are the backward and minority communities who at present do not get admission into the schools and colleges even now and if the admission is going to be selective with merit alone as the sole criterion, it would mean that there would be one class of educated people who will be the ruling class and another class of educationally backward people. Therefore I would submit that Government must do it with caution, without being carried away by this kind of slogans.

Since the time at my disposal is very short I would now like to deal with some of the problems which are of particular relevance to my community and my party. First there is the question of the Aligarh Muslim University. There is a passing reference in the report to the Aligarh Muslim University Act being amended. But I may tell him that we shall not be satisfied unless the Act is amended according

to the demands and aspirations of the Muslim. I would like to know what has happened to the Beg Committee's report. The Beg Committee consisted of educational experts with secular leanings, but that report has been completely ignored and in indecent haste the Aligarh Muslim University Act was amended. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister of Education to ponder over this question again and see that the minority character of the university is not disturbed.

Then there is the question of Urdu. Every educational expert says that education must be imparted in the mother-tongue, especially at the primary education level. Urdu is the mother-tongue of a large chunk of the population of the north. But Urdu has not been given the status which it ought to have been given. It is not a communal issue at all but it is really a national issue. U.P. is really the birthplace of Urdu. If India neglects Urdu then who is going to care for Urdu?

Then, there is the question of the minority institutions. Government should not make any legislation which may erode the rights of the minorities guaranteed to them under the Constitution. I hope Government will not open the flood-gates of confusion by eroding the rights of the minorities just to serve the might of the teachers.

Then there is the question of the backward people. Sufficient encouragement should be given for the education of Muslim ladies. The Government of Kerala have given some encouragement in this behalf and the Muslim ladies are coming up. For reasons best known to all, they are very backward educationally. So the Government of India should see that they are given as much encouragement as is given to the Harijans. As far as the ladies are concerned I think the Harijans are a little better off than the Muslims in North India.

[Shri C. M. Mohamed Koya]

There has also been a demand for a uniform system of education. As I have said already, education is a State subject and therefore, in the enthusiasm to have universal system of education or a uniform system of education let not the hon. Minister take away the rights of the States, because that will create confusion and the hon. Minister will be opening the flood-gates of confusion if he were to do so. Of course Government can give some directions. I think the Madras State has now fallen in line with the all-India pattern. This kind of thing can be done. But where should be a limit to the Centre's interference in the matter of education, because the States are conscious of their rights especially now.

Then mention was made about the textbooks. It is better that the textbooks are nationalised. We have succeeded in nationalising the textbooks in Kerala. There was a committee under the chairmanship of Shri K. G. Sayidain which went into the question of the communal aspect of textbooks. I do not know what the Government of India have done with regard to that. But it is high of time something was done in this matter in the interest of national integration. This has to be started at the earlier stages; you have to catch 'em young and bring them into the mainstream of national life. These communal references in textbooks must surely be taken away. Government should do something with regard to this.

Many hon. members who spoke before me were speaking about job-oriented education. Not only should education be job-oriented but jobs must also be found for the job-oriented educated. There was a time when our leaders saying that everyone should go in for technical education for getting every thing else. So everybody went for technical education. We have now got hundreds and thousands of educated technicians unemployed. This is because—I am glad the Minister of

of Industrial Development is here— industrial development in the country has not proceeded at the pace expected.

We tried a system of sandwich course in Kerala. Part of the instruction was given in the campus and part in factories. It is not yet time to see how far it has succeeded. But I think this is a scheme worth trying in some of our Universities. The idea is that as soon as a boy passes out of the college or University he must be fit to be absorbed in an industry. We must take the industries also into confidence in this. We tried it in Calicut University in Kerala and we got the cooperation of industries in Kerala for this. I think some such scheme must be tried in Universities.

There is another thing, the work experience programme in schools. Actually these are all paper plans. You do not have the mechanism to put into operation. You do not have trained teachers and so on.

Much has been said about languages. Sanskrit is the mother of all Indian languages and it must be encouraged. But we have got a very good prospect of getting employment for boys and girls in the Arab countries and the Gulf countries. Therefore, the study of Arabic also must be encouraged. In the Women's College in Trivandrum Christian and Hindu girls were taking to the study of Arabic because they expect to get employment in those countries. You have got a very good base in Malabar for the study of Arabic. So if the Central Government can help these people in this regard, there is every prospect of their getting employment in those countries. The Arab countries have oil; Japan has technical skill; but we have got enormous manpower. We must train our manpower to see that they get employment in other countries. That will really solve the problem of the country's unemployment. Therefore, something must be done for Arabic education so that boys and girls

get trained in this language which is now recognised as one of the UN languages, and can get employment in the umpteen number of Arab States in the Middle East and the Gulf countries. I hope Government will consider this sympathetically from the utilitarian point of view.

There is a small problem which I wish to bring to the notice of the Minister. This is regarding the NDS instructors in Kerala. The National Fitness Scheme was abolished by the Government. The Government of India takes a fancy for a certain scheme starts it and runs it for two or three years and suddenly drops it. This is what happened with this scheme. The institution was dissolved. They say the Kerala Government should absorb the instructors thus rendered unemployed. But for reasons known to all of us the Kerala Government could not absorb them. These people are in the street. I hope the hon. Minister will consider their case with sympathy and see that these people are absorbed.

Lastly, there is the question of the Language Institute. The Government of India gave enormous grants to this Institute. They started translating books. But suddenly in the midst of all this activity, the Government of India withdrew the grant as is their general practice. The result is that they are closing down. Many people who got employment under the plan scheme and other schemes are now out of employment. When university education is in the mother tongue closure of the Language Institute will be a retrograde step. I hope the Minister will do something about this. I know he has the difficulty of resources to contend with, but I am sure he will find a way out.

DR. G. S. MELKOTE (Hyderabad): Education and Culture is a vast subject on which one could speak for hours together. There has been constant talk about *shiksha* and *vidya* *dan*. What is the relevance of these words in the Indian context today? That is

what I would like to deal with today. *Shiksha* is punishment; *Shiksha* is also knowledge. Are we going to impart knowledge by punishing the students? That is the big question. How do we punish? Is it going to be a punishment by thrashing them? Certainly not. If knowledge has to be imparted it has to be through the human sensory faculties. We see colour and we see some form. The scientists tell us that the colour you see does not exist in this world; the form in the shape that you see does not exist at all. How to bring this knowledge to the students and apply it everywhere?

People the world over cherish such ideas. 18 universities in Russia and many Universities in other part of the World are involved in understanding cosmology, energy, consciousness and man. What are their implications? How far does our educational system try to understand this and fit it in our lives is the question. Russia and America are trying to do this; sending message through the mind and trying to pick it; through the electron micro-scope you put your finger and you can see emanating heat of energy from the body. You can see this energy, and the Kirlian methods of photography of the sunlight has brought this knowledge to us. Please read the 'Psychic Discovering behind the Iron Curtain'.

That book mentions yoga as one of the methods by means of which—by breathing exercises—our vitality can be increased. We talk of things in terms of culture in terms of various aspects of dance, drama, music and culture. What is the relevance with regard to these things? I would like to bring to your notice only one aspect of the question. What our sensory organs do to bring about knowledge to us is very limited. The scientists will tell you that there is no colour in the world; that there is no form. But a *tapasvi*, a yogi, sees it by his super-conscious condition. It is this *shiksha* the punishment of the mind, that the ancients taught us, and that is the real picture that will bring improvement.

[Dr. G. S. Malkote]

To what extent our universities and the education department are involved in this? This is the question. I would like to pose one question, and it is this. By means of yoga, you can control in energy and by certain researches you can succeed in curing diseases and bring about health. This problem is a very important one, and it has got to be understood. How is it taught? People from Hungary and Czechoslovakia are trying to impart this knowledge and they look to India to give them guidance. But where are we in this matter? Not even Rs. 2 lakhs are being spent on imparting yoga techniques by the Education and Culture Ministry annually, whereas crores of rupees are being spent in other countries. Your intellectual capacity—IQ—and intelligence quotients, naturally temper the body so that we never fall ill; this is one aspect; it improves your conscious condition, so that your consciousness condition will get all the knowledge that is available everywhere. These are the ideals to which India in the past attended. To what extent they may be attended to here is the question. When outside countries come to our country to understand these things, we are doing nothing in this direction.

Since the time that you have given me is so short, I would only request the hon. Minister of Education in particular that he should try to understand the problem of yoga and implement it with much more money. It is not mere physical improvement; it is not merely muscle strength that is necessary. It is the brain strength and the nerve strength. Towards this and I hope much more money will be allotted for imparting yoga education so that the intellect may improve, consciousness as well as physical stamina may improve.

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री धरमदेव नेताम) : सम्मानित महोदय, आपने इस

बहस के दौरान मुझे हस्तक्षेप करने का जो अवसर प्रदान किया है उसके लिए मैं आपका बहुत आभारी हूँ। इस सम्बन्ध में केवल समाज कल्याण विभाग से सम्बन्धित जो बजट प्रस्ताव है उनके समर्थन में कुछ धर्मी के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहूंगा। जहाँ तक समाज कल्याण विभाग का प्रश्न है, वह विषय दिन प्रति दिन लोकप्रियता अर्जित करता जा रहा है। इसके पहले देश के अन्य राज्यों में समाज कल्याण विभाग को उतना महत्व नहीं दिया जाता था परन्तु अब राज्य सरकारों ने भी इस विभाग को एक स्वतन्त्र दर्जा देना शुरू कर दिया है। मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना में जो प्लान एलोकेशन है इस मंत्रालय का वह करीब 229 करोड़ है जबकि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में प्राविधान करीब 41 करोड़ रुपये का था। इससे स्पष्ट है कि चौथी योजना की अपेक्षा पांचवी योजना में करीब 6 गुने की वृद्धि हुई है। सन् 1974-75 के लिए जो बजट प्राविधान रखा गया है उसमें प्लान सेक्टर में 17.73 करोड़ रुपया और नान-प्लान सेक्टर में 3.07 करोड़ रुपया रखा गया है।

इससे पूर्व कि मैं इस विभाग के बारे में कुछ कहूँ, माननीय सदस्यों ने जो कुछ मुझे उठाये हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहूंगा। श्री मधु लिमये जी ने काम करने वाली महिलाओं के छात्रावास के बारे में कहा है। यह बात सही है कि इस ओर जो भी अब तक सरकार की ओर से खर्च किया गया वह मन्त्रोपदेष्टा तो नहीं कहा जा सकता। 1972-73 में करीब 9.42 लाख रुपया जिसमें

4 हास्टेल्स हैं और 1973-74 में करीब 1.27 लाख रुपये जिसमें 2 हास्टेल्स हैं उन पर खर्च किया गया जो कि सन्तोषप्रद नहीं है। परन्तु सन् 1974-75 में जो प्राविधान है उसमें करीब 70 लाख रुपये की खनराशि रखी गई है और मुझे उम्मीद है लिये जी वे जो असन्तोष जाहिर किया है उस सम्बन्ध में धाने वाला जो बर्ष है उसमें काफी काम किया जायेगा। बैसे यह जो हास्टेल्स के निर्माण सम्बन्धी कार्य है वह वालंटरी आर्गेनाइजेशन के माध्यम से और सेंट्रल सोशल बेलफेयर बोर्ड के माध्यम से होते हैं। 10 लाख से ऊपर वाली जनसंख्या के शहरों में जो हास्टेल बनाने का प्राविधान है उसमें शासन की ओर से करीब 60 प्रतिशत ग्रांट सहायता के रूप में दी जाती है परन्तु इससे कम संख्या वाले शहरों में सेंट्रल सोशल बेलफेयर बोर्ड के माध्यम से ग्रांट दी जाती है। इस बर्ष 1974-75 में जो 70 लाख का प्राविधान रखा गया है उससे उम्मीद है करीब 1400 काम करने वाली महिलायें लाभान्वित हो सकेंगी।

श्री लिये जी ने दूसरा मुद्दा बच्चों के सम्बन्ध में उठाया है। जो पालिसी रेजोल्यूशन है उस सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि यह जो प्रपोजल मंत्रालय के विचाराधीन है इस सम्बन्ध में बहुत जल्दी ही निर्णय किया जायेगा। इस सम्बन्ध में लिये जी ने भ्रम से कमेटी निर्माण करने की बात कही है लेकिन उससे मैं सहमत नहीं हूँ क्योंकि मंत्रालय द्वारा इसके लिए जो पहल की जा रही है

उसमें और भी मंत्रालयों का सम्बन्ध है और हम इसकी बड़ी बारीकी से जांच-पड़ताल कर रहे हैं। इसलिए जो कमेटी निर्माण करने की बात उन्होंने कही है उसको मैं उचित नहीं समझता।

लिये जी ने तीसरा मुद्दा महिलाओं की स्थिति के बारे में उठाया है। इस सम्बन्ध में मंत्रालय के अधीन भारत में स्त्रियों की हेसियत सम्बन्धी समिति है जो कि इन सब पहलुओं पर विचार कर रही है। इस समिति ने सामाजिक, राजनीतिक, शैक्षणिक, रोजगार आदि 6 पक्षों के लिए टास्क फॉर्स बनाये हैं जो कि इस पर विचार कर रहे हैं।

माननीय श्रुत जी ने यह बात कही है कि वालंटरी आर्गेनाइजेशन द्वारा, जो सहायता दी जाती है, उसका मिस-यूज किया जाता है लेकिन यह बात सही नहीं है कि मिस-यूज किया जाता है। मैं तो इस बात को मानता हूँ कि वालंटरी आर्गेनाइजेशन सहायता का सही उपयोग किया जाता है। यदि कहीं पर कोई आर्गेनाइजेशन मिस-यूज करता है तो हम उसकी जांच-पड़ताल करते हैं और अगर सही पाया जाता है तो अनुदान बन्द कर देते हैं।

माननीय सदस्य श्री चन्द्रपन जी ने खेल संघों के कार्य कक्षाओं पर असन्तोष जाहिर किया है। उनकी भावना से मैं बिस्कुल सहमत हूँ। मंत्रालय ने उनकी गतिविधियों से समय समय पर अपने आपकी

[श्री अरविन्द मेहता]

वाकिफ रखा है और उसी आधार पर मंत्रालय ने अखिल भारतीय खेलकूद परिषद की अवगत कराया है, खेल संघों की गतिविधियों के बारे में और अखिल भारतीय खेलकूद परिषद ने जो सुझाव मंत्रालय को दिए हैं उन सुझावों पर उच्च स्तर पर विचार विमर्श करने के बाद गाइड लाइन्स तैयार की गई हैं तथा आज मुझे कहते हुए खुशी हो रही है कि आज के दिन ही यह गाइड लाइन्स देश के सारे खेल संघों, एसोसिएशन्स को प्रेषित की गई हैं। इन गाइड लाइन्स में जो भी गतों है उनका वे पालन करेंगे और उसके आधार पर ही हम उन्हें आर्थिक मदद करेंगे।

तो मुझे उम्मीद है कि अगर इन गाइड-लाइन्स पर यह सारे संघ चले तो खेलकूद का स्तर तो बढ़ेगा ही, साथ ही साथ सरकार को भी खेलकूद का स्तर बढ़ाने में मदद मिलेगी, माननीय मन्त्रपुत्र ने एक सलाह दी है कि जो आल इन्डिया स्पोर्ट्स काउन्सिल का कांस्टीट्यूशन है उसमें परिवर्तन किया जाये। सुझाव बहुत अच्छा है। परन्तु मैं कहूंगा कि आज जो हमने खेल संघों को गाइडलाइन्स दी हैं वोड़ा इत्तजार कर लें कि क्या परिणाम निकलता है, उस के बाद इस पर भी विचार कर सकते हैं।

समापति महोदय, अब मैं समाज कल्याण के कुछ मुद्दों पर आता हूँ। सब से पहले मैं चाइल्ड वेलफेयर स्कीम के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। इस विभाग ने बाल विकास कार्यक्रम की सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता दी है, विशेषकर इस पंचवर्षीय योजना में। और बाल विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत जो हमने इंटेंसिव चाइल्ड

डेवलपमेंट सचिस स्कीम तैयार की है जिसके माध्यम से हम पीकेज सचिस प्रदान करेंगे, इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत देश में, खास कर जो 6 वर्ष तक की आयु के बच्चे हैं उन को, और गर्भवती और दूध पिलाने वाली माताओं को प्रदान करने की योजनाएँ हैं। यह सेवाएँ विशेषकर ग्रामीण, गहरी और आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में होंगी जिससे देश के कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों को इससे सहायता मिलेगी।

दूसरे जो बालकों की संरक्षण, केयर और प्रोटेक्शन देने का सवाल है यह सवाल सैमिणिक और गैर-सैमिणिक संस्थाओं द्वारा जो सेवा चौबी योजना तक प्रदान की गई है उस के प्रसार करने का विचार है। यह जो इंटेंसिव चाइल्ड डेवलपमेंट सचिस स्कीम विशेषकर ग्रामीण, गहरी और आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में लागू की गई है यह इस बात को मद्देनजर रखते हुए की गई है कि इन क्षेत्रों में कमजोर वर्ग के, आदिवासी और हरिजन वर्ग के जो लोग हैं वे इससे अधिक लाभान्वित होंगे।

थीमन वेलफेयर का महत्वपूर्ण काम इस मंत्रालय द्वारा किया जाता है। पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस क्षेत्र में, स्त्री कल्याण के क्षेत्र में, बहुत महत्वपूर्ण कार्य मंत्रालय को अन्य एजेंसीज के माध्यम से करने हैं। खास महत्वपूर्ण काम यह है कि कम आय वाली जो महिलाएँ हैं उनके लिये सामाजिक और आर्थिक विकास की योजना में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान देना है। इनके लिये ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के लिये फंक्शनल सिट्टेसी कैम्प शुरू करने का प्राविधान है और इस फंक्शनल सिट्टेसी के माध्यम से मैटर्नटी, चाइल्ड वेलफेयर, न्यूट्रिशन, हेल्थ एजुकेशन और हीम इकीटाबिलिस,

यह सब प्रबंधनल लिट्रेसी के माध्यम से प्राचीन महिलाओं को सिखाया जायेगा । इसके अलावा उनकी ज़ाम को सप्लीमेंट करने के लिये क्विन गार्डनिंग, पोल्ट्री कीपिंग और एनीमल हस्बैंड्री का भी प्राविधान रखा गया है ।

प्राइ महिलाओं के लिये पूर्व माध्यमिक और उच्चतर माध्यमिक परीक्षाओं के लिए जॉ कंटेन्ड कोर्स का प्राविधान है उस का विस्तार किया जायगा । प्राइ महिलाओं के लिये भी जो बाल सेविका ट्रेनिंग, रेडिअं रिपेरिंग, हाउस कीपिंग, कट्टरिंग जैसी जॉ वॉकेशनल ट्रेनिंग हैं इनका अधिक महत्व दिया जायेगा जिनके माध्यम से इन प्राइ महिलाओं को शिक्षित किया जायगा ।

वालेन्ट्री आर्गेनाइजेशन के माध्यम में जो जरूरतमन्द महिलाये हैं उनका प्राइवक्टिव यूनिट के माध्यम से काम और मजदूरी दी जायगी जिससे वह अपनी जीविका चला सके । शहरी क्षेत्र में जो हास्टल का विस्तार करने का प्राविधान है उसके बारे में मैं कह चुका हूँ ।

18 hrs.

इसके अलावा जो मन्त्रालय के महत्वपूर्ण काम हैं वह बेलक्रेयर आक्र हैंडीकैप्ड पर्सन्स का काम है । सभापति महोदय, पांचवी योजना में अपगु लोगों के कल्याण के लिए जो बजट प्राविधान है उसमें वृद्धि की गई है । चौथी योजना में 2.5 करोड़ रु० था जब कि पांचवी योजना में 11 करोड़ रु०

215 LS—14.

का प्राविधान रखा जा रहा है । इससे स्पष्ट है कि हैंडीकैप्ड पर्सन्स के लिये पांचवी योजना में बहुत कुछ करने की गुंजाइश है, और यह जो मुख्य काम अपने लक्ष्यों के लिये करना है यह नेशनल इन्स्टीट्यूट फ़ॉर ब्लाइंड, डैफ़ और ओरिफ़िकली हैंडीकैप्ड लोगों के है, इन के माध्यम से इन हैंडीकैप्ड पर्सन्स के लिये काम करना है । इसके अलावा जो अपगु लोग हैं उनका स्कालरशिप्स देने का भी प्राविधान है और हैंडीकैप्ड पर्सन्स को शासन के अलावा वॉलेन्ट्री आर्गेनाइजेशन्स के माध्यम से भी जो सहायता दी जाती है, सेवा दी जाती है वॉलेन्ट्री आर्गेनाइजेशन्स द्वारा इनमें विस्तार करने का विचार है ।

इसके अलावा जो हैंडीकैप्ड टीचर्स ट्रेनिंग का कार्य है, जो चौथी योजना में नौ था, उस का भी बढ़ाने का विचार है ।

सभापति महोदय, समाज कल्याण क्षेत्र में वॉलेन्ट्री आर्गेनाइजेशन्स का महत्वपूर्ण योगदान है, ये आर्गेनाइजेशन्स इस क्षेत्र में सरकार की बहुत कुछ मदद करती हैं । सरकार के कार्य को हल्का करती हैं । प्रशासन का विचार है कि इन वॉलेन्ट्री आर्गेनाइजेशन्स का सहयोग मिलता रहे ताकि पांचवी योजना में इनका सही लाभ उठा सके और इसी कारण पांचवी योजना में उनका बहुत अधिक स्पष्ट रोज होगा ।

सेन्ट्रल सेशन वॉलफेयर बंड एक बड़ी महत्वपूर्ण संस्था है इस मन्त्रालय की । ग्राम क्षेत्रों में विशेषकर जो स्वयंसेवी भावना है उसका प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए एक प्रमुख रोल भदा कर रही है । बोर्ड को उस कार्यक्रम

[श्री अरविन्द नेताराम]

को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये और भी बहुत सी जिम्मेदारी सौंपी जायगी। बॉर्ड की कार्य क्षमता का बढ़ाने के लिये ब्लॉक स्तर पर और जिला स्तर पर संगठन को मजबूत बनाया जायेगा। जिला स्तर पर ज. जिला समिति बनेगी और ब्लॉक स्तर पर महिला पंचायत का निर्माण होगा ताकि राज्य के ज. स. स. बलश्रेय बॉर्ड हैं वह मदद कर सकें।

सेटल साबल बेलश्रेय बॉर्ड का हम भी ही पुनर्गठन करने जा रहे हैं। हम आशा करते हैं कि इस पुनर्गठन के बाद यह और भी अधिक आर्नॉट, मस बन जाएगा और इसकी कार्यक्षमता बढ़ जाएगी।

इन सत्रों के साथ ज. डिमांड्स सदन के सम्मल रही गई हैं उनके बारे में मैं आशा करता

हू कि उनका धाननीय सदस्य संयोजन करेंगे ताकि घाते वाले साल में हम अधिक से अधिक प्रगति कर सकें।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द पांडे (खलीलाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, मैं शिक्षा मंत्रालय की भांगों का हार्दिक समर्थन करता हू। हमारे देश में जो शिक्षा नीति है और ज. छात्रों में आकांक्षा है

सभापति महोदय आप कल जारी रखें।

अब हम उठते हैं। यह हाउस कल 10 अप्रैल को 11 बजे फिर मिलेगा।

18.04 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday April 10, 1974/Chaitra 20, 1896 (Saka)